# Zion's Herald and Weslevan Donr

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXIV. ERASTUS O. HAVEN, Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

To the Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the United States.

BELOVED BRETHREN :- It is the opinion of many that the question of Lay Representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church has reached a point calling for counsel and mutual co-operation on the part of its friends. On the 3d of March, 1852, a large and respectable Convention of Delegates assembled in the city of Philadelphia to determine upon the best mode of presenting this important question to the consideration of the church. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to present the petition of the delegates and their constituents to the General Conference. The Conference which met that year in the city of Boston declined to take action. A like refusal to act upon the subject was made by the ensuing General Conference, which held its session in 1856, in the city of Indianapolis. The General Conference of 1860 expressed, for the first time in the history of American Methodism, its approval of Lay Representation, leaving its adoption to depend entirely upon the will of the people.

Many circumstances have combined to defeat the wish of the General Conference to obtain a full expression of the preference of our laity. While we have been taking the votes of the church, a civil war of unprecedented magnitude has been raging. The church has participated in the patriotic ardor which pervades all classes of the people, and has devoted its utmost energy to the preservation of the nation which carries the church in its bosom. The three years which have nearly elapsed since May, 1860, have been an unpropitious time for determining by popular ballot a question of church order. In addition to this, our denominational press has taken but little pains to inform the people of the state of the question, and of their duty in the premises. As a consequence of these and other causes, the vote polled has been small, and is, in no sense, an adequate representation of the mind of the church. Yet it has been proved that in the midst of the distractions of a civil war which is calling our fathers, brothers and sons away from their peaceful homes, nearly 30,000 Methodist laymen have avowed their conviction of the importance and desirableness of Lav

When we set out to accomplish Lay Representa tion, we determined upon two principles of action: 1st. That our movement should be peaceable and not revolutionary. 2d. That it should be persistent until its object was gained. To the first of these we have faithfully adhered. Our movement has disturbed the regular action of no department of our ecclesiastical system. While we have labored for reform, we have labored for the promotion of every interest of Methodism. No acrimonious controversy has disturbed the peaceful progress of our cause, or jeoporded the welfare of the church. With each successive year our ideas have obtained more cordial acceptance, until they have become the convictions of the most intelligent and valuable members of our

Among our ministers our ideas have gained a widespread acceptance. The distrust of our proposed modification of the economy of Methodism, the fears of property, our condition is sad. But, considering at first so prevalent, have gradually passed away, and Lay Representation now counts among our pastors some of its most devoted friends. In proof of this progress, we have only to cite the language of the Pastoral Address of the last General Conference. which on this point says: " The subject of lay delegation has received a large share of the earnest attention of this Conference. The discussion of the question led us to approve of the principle of lay delegation in the General Conference, and this approbation was expressed by a formal resolution in these words, namely: 'We hereby approve of the introduction of lay representation into this body when it shall be ascertained that the church desires it' It remains for the Annual Conferences, whose representatives we are, and for the adult male memers of the whole church, to confirm or reject our judgment in this matter. And with a view of obtaining a fair expression of the will of the whole church we have taken suitable measures for submitting the question to the Annual Conferences and to the adult male members, after having frankly expressed our own opinion, by a very large vote, in favor of the same."
One of our superintendents, Bishop Simpson, who enjoys, equally with his colleagues, the confidence and respect of the church, has publicly, within a short time past, declared his judgment of the importance of Lay Representation to all the interests of Methodism. In a letter to the Northwestern Advocate, he bears this testimony: "I frankly confess that, though in a minority, my judgment and my sympathies are strongly in favor of Lay Representation. My conviction is, that the church would be more efficient if the laity were more closely identified with its enterprises. And I confidently look forward to the time when, by more active co-operation, the ministry will be more fully supported; the great benevolent movements be more rapidly extended, and all the departments of the church act in perfect harmony, and with unceasing energy." If we have not made an erroneous estimate, these are the convictions of many of our most intelligent ministers.

The same reasons which the advocates of Lav Representation have heretofore urged for this change in our ecclesiastical system, are still operative in all their force. The obvious evils of a purely clerical government; the less to the church of a mighty lay co-operation which our present system entails upon us; the want of a perfect identification of the laity with the ministry in the care of the great interests of Methodism; the anomaly of our position in Protestantism so long as the laity are excluded from our church councils-these and other considerations are as valid for Lay Representation as they have ever been. The developments of recent times have only deeply upon our hearts and consciences.

cess. Believing, as we do, that our ideas are desrated in time into its fundamental law, we invite the which they have at heart. Thirty thousand Lay Representationists in the Methodist Episcopal Church We suggest, therefore, the propriety of a meeting of bringing together brethren from all parts of the church, give opportunity for a comparison of views, for the adoption of such additional measures as the present condition of the lay movement may require, and for the presentation of the subject afresh to the ensuing General Conference. We therefore invite the friends of Lay Representation to meet in the city of New York on the 13th day of May, 1863, for the purposes herein set forth.

Thomas T. Tasker, Dr. Jos. Parrish, Thomas W. Price, Colson Heiskell, John Whiteman, Alex. Cummings, Hiram Miller, Jesse Reynolds, J. W. Hicks, Geo. J. Hamilton, J. B. Dare, John Stillman, George Cookman, W. C. Milligan, William Rhoads.

The above is a Committee of sixteen appointed at meeting of the friends of Lay Representa in the city of Philadelphia, January 29, 1863, and they issue the above call at the request of the follow-

(Here follow the names of Cyrus Sturdevant and eight others of Portland, Me., six of Haverhill, N. H., sixteen of Connecticut, one of Massachusetts, three of Rhode Island, and a long list principally of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.) Philadelphia, April 11, 1863.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT ?" BY REV. E. DAVIES.

God has been pleased to cover this devoted land with an awful night of civil war; and the universal cry is, "What of the night?"

I. Some are asking, "What is the cause of the night?" We answer, the violation of God's just and immutable laws in every part of the country.

Drunkenness, Swearing, Sabbath-breaking, Licentiousness, Dishonesty, Pride and Infidelity, are some of the prominent sins of this guilty land. But our national sin I need not name. It has been well called "the sum of all villainies." For it chattelizes the blood and bones, and makes merchandize of the immortal being that God has made in his own image. The whole nation has repeatedly bowed at its shrine and obeyed its beck. It has been fostered and comromised with, provided for by the Constitution and otected by State laws. Nowithstanding, it is opposed to every right of humanity, to every interest of society, political and commercial, social and moral, piritual and eternal; and although it has enriched a few slaveholders, and enabled them to live in idleness and luxury, yet it has robbed them of the instincts and principles of humanity, and blunted and blinded their moral sensibilities, till they fail to discern the eternal and immutable distinctions of right and rong. And when God saw that the whole nation was in danger of falling into this moral delusion, no wonder that he sent us an awful war, that in the midst of his judgments the nation might learn righteousness. And for this cause he has suffered the Union army to be repulsed again and again. And to teach the rebels his immutable decree, that "sin shall not go unpunished," he has sent the awful desolations and ravages of war to blight the fertile plains of the mny South, which have been cultured by the labor of oppression, and stained with the blood of the opessed. And since God has begun to enter into adgment with the nation, have we not reason to fear that he will send plague after plague, and judg-

and forever the accursed system of slavery. The world has outlived the age of miracles, so that we need not expect God to turn our rivers into blood or to cover our land with frogs; but we have not outlived the government of a just God, who punishes nations in this world, seeing they cannot be punished in the world to come.

ment after judgment, till North and South are suf-

II. But, "What of the night, as to our present ondition as a nation?" others are saying. Considering the fearful loss of blood, the great number of bereaved families, and the vast destruction preparations of perjured traitors when the revolt egan, on the one hand, and the unprepared state of the nation for war on the other; and considering at the same time the fact that our insulted but victorious banner now floats over more than half the territory which rebels have claimed, and that our army and navy are marching on from victory to victory,-we are bound in truth to say our present condition is hopeful and encouraging.

To gain the truth from a Union standpoint we have only to read the independent and statesmanlike letter of the Hon, W. H. Seward to the French Minister, where it is maintained "that in no part of the world, ancient or modern, has a nation all unprepared for war by the enjoyments of eighty years' seace, and so quickly awakened to the alarm of sedition, put forth energies so vigorous and achieved accesses so signal and effective as have marked the rogress of this contest on the part of the Union. So hat the rebels at this date retain only the States of Georgia, Alabama and Texas, with half of Virginia half of North Carolina, and two thirds of South Carolina, half of Mississippi, and two thirds respectively of Arkansas and Louisiana. The national forces hold even this small territory in close blockade and

Surely such statements from such authority ar cheering, in the midst of this dismal night.

But let us look at the matter from a rebel stand point; and in the language of the Richmond Enquirer of Jan. 20, we read: "It is not an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they have ever held, and that another year or two of such progress will find them masters of the Southern Conederacy. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation; but they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. All the forts belonging to the United States have been redeemed almost to the letter. Forts Sumter and Morgan we still hold, but with these exceptions all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy." Then, after referring to our forces at Vicksburg, in Arkansas, Alabams and Mississippi, it goes on to say: " The truth is the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy. They swarm all our borders, they threaten every important city yet belonging to us. He closes by saying: "It will seem that the Yankees have much to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we see not a little to excite serious apprehensions as to the future." What will the fainthearted among us think of such striking statements

from a rebel source?

But from the same Enquirer, of Feb. 10, we learn added to their strength and impressed them more "that the people of the Confederacy are isolated and shut up from all the world," and that they must It remains for us, therefore, to prove our fidelity to "literally conquer or die." In referring to the seign Lay Representation by providing for its future suc- of Vicksburg, it says: " But the vision we see on the Mississippi does not look very like exhaustion or detined to pervade the church, and to become incorpo- spair on the part of the foe just yet." And after stating that there is no sign of relaxation along the friends of Lay Representation to confer together coast, and that Savannah, shut in from the sea by upon the best means of further promoting the cause Fort Pulaski, is "listening for the first boom of the artillery that is to level her walls with the sandy soil," and that Charleston stands "grimly calm, but are a sufficient leaven to leaven the whole mass. with beating heart, waiting the onset of the great But it behooves them to be united and co-operative. Armada," and stating that "the richest and faires soil of the West is in the hands of the enemy," the friends of Lay Representation in the city of raises the solemn and despairing inquiry, "Where in New York. A strong desire has been expressed for all this wide circuit does the invasion seem to be the assembling of such a convention. It would, by fainting or giving ground? All round the border and

> Yet many are crying, "Peace, peace," and a almost ready to give up the victories of the past and plunge the nation into the awful vortex of anarchy for the sake of immediate peace. Such men are not alive to the issues at stake, or friends to the Government, or mindful of their own interests.

III. But where is the hope of morning? some

ecstation of hostilities, in acknowledging the right of secession, or in compromising with traitors,—for such measures would disband the Union and destroy the Constitution, and spread universal ruin.

This only makes the darkness more dismal.

But will the morning ever dawn? aish us till we submit to his will, and then to pro-

in the conversion of the millions that flock to these shores, and in sending missionaries and money to bless the heathers abroad. This is a missionary nation, destined to bless the world on a large scale. God is far more interested for the welfare of America than any of us can be. Let us put our trust in him

3. God has a great work for this nation to perfor

4. But we shall triumph over rebellion, truth and justice are on our side. We are fighting for the defense of right, for national existence, and indirectly for the liberation of the slave. They are fighting for the destruction of the nation they are sworn to support, for the perpetuation and extension of slavery. They fight with an army of conscripts any of whom hate the Confederacy. We fight with an army of loyal men, who are willing to die for heir country. They bring might to conquer right. We take might to protect the right, and victory shall

5. Further, we shall conquer because we have an andance of men to recruit our army, whereas the rebels have almost every man in the field that they our army, and access to all the world for what else we may need; which the rebels can by no means say, for the blockade and seige have shut them up in nany respects from the supplies they must have to

6. We shall conquer because as we march through hose States the slave will be freed, and armed to defend his liberties and our flag. According to the rder of God, that the weak things of this world ould confound the mighty. 7. We shall conquer because our iron clads are

ust getting into position to sweep everything before nem, and hold all the wooden craft of England and rance at a respectful distance.

Thank God, the morning dawns. I see already he break of day. In the providence of God; in the justice of our cause; in the vastness of our supplies; in the mighty conquests already gained; in our great preparations by land and by sea, to press the battle the gate; and in the non-intervention of foreign

emed; free institutions shall spread through the ficiently humbled and penitent to put down at once whole land; and unborn millions, yea unnumbered nillions, shall bless this generation for putting down this rebellion, and destroying slavery, the cause of have a sort of aptness for catching and reflecting sun-

of hell." But another has replied, "Yet if by its natural twist to an otherwise comely face enough fires God shall melt the moral granite of the nation, Numberless blessings come to her door with a smile, coming.

centuries of the millenniums to come, and out into coming.

Mr. Cloudy is sunny tempered, therefore not a coneternity,—the world will feel afresh that man belongs uder notes, 'Glory be to the Father, and to the son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end.

THE HEAVENLY KINGDOM.

Our blessed Saviour, when he was personally or arth, said to his disciples, "I appoint unto you ingdom, as my Father hath appointed me." He also said, "My kingdom is not of this world." In any respects, it presents a striking contrast to the ringdoms of this world. Its founder is infallible, and onsequently its laws are perfect and unchanging. Being spiritual in its nature, and eternal in its duration, it is far superior to the most distinguished or rosperous of earthly governments. And, indeed t is so far above anything of an earthly nature, that nothing is known of its elements except by those who, being "born of the Spirit," become subjects of this glorious kingdom, for spiritual things are only spiritually discerned," as it is written, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit."

"Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift," brough which the Christian is enabled to look heavnward, and behold the beauties of this spiritua kingdom, and realize the possession of "durable riches and righteousness." And although human language is inadequate to portray its glories, the soul that, weary of its search for happiness in this world, turns from earth away, and seeks "first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," may "mount up with wings as eagles;" and, while growing in grace and beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord," hidden mysteries are continually unfolding to his view, "and inspiring his heart with perfect love to his heavenly King, the source of all his blessings, the life and joy of his heart. Worldly kingdoms and republics arise, and, formed by imperfect men, may contain in their very foundations the elements of their own destruction; and, perhaps, while we gaze with admiration upon some beautiful and stately structure, suddenly and unexpectedly within its limits, rank rebellion from the infernal regions may arise, and we may witness "upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity." All our worldly hope and prospects are uncertain; but praise and glory be to God, if we "seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God," our terests are secure in the kingdom of Christ, and we can rejoice that our names are written in heaven, knowing that the "foundation of the Lord standeth re, having this seal; the Lord knoweth them that are his." Let us then adopt the language of the apostle: "Wherefore we, receiving a kingdom which annot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may rve God acceptably," that we may receive the welome invitation, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, nherit the kingdom prepared for you from the four dation of the world." There, with Christ we shall dwell in the kingdom

light,
Reflecting his glory divine;
Like the radiant stars in the firmament bright, Forever and ever ' to shine.'

of receiving honor in remuneration. There is ex-hibited in such a life an unbounded magnanimity of soul, which is productive of happiness both to himself and to those with whom he associates. This

2. Neither is the hope of morning to be found in stence, and gives a liberal and joyful appreciation the murmuring and disloyal spirit which some imbibe. of the outward world.

He cannot estimate the grand and sublime limity. The ideal of our greatness must be deduced own soul, with the purposes of the great supreme.

In order that we may attain real greatness, we must be directed by the soul-inspiring lessons of nature; the mind must be exercised systematically, in accordance with our highest conception of right,

and addressed through the medium of love. It is not, then, the most collossal intellect that con titutes the greatest character, but it is the soul, moved by every kindly and virtuous influence, and governed by a sound and symmetrically developed ntellect, that constitutes the mightiest man. The memories of those who do the most good,

shine the longest in the annals of history, and live the longest in the affections of mankind. J. M. HUTCHINGS.

Time is passing; and as it strides along, leaving in its course the marks of its potent power, touching here and there with its unseen fingers the works alike of nature and art, and changing their proud numents to the decaying relics of the mysterious past, the contemplative mind is lost in serious retro spection of its own time past, or wrapt in speculative thought with regard to the untried future. Each mortal must needs experience the varied changes which passing time bestows; and is it not wise to be signed to all the different stages of our short stay, to feel that though we pass from year to year with swift increasing speed, and feel the iron tooth of time vasting our energies and restricting us to shorter ime, and as it were forcing us towards the frowning cliffs of death; to feel that this is well, to be assured that ours is a common lot, and that what has been productive of good in the generations gone by, will still be essential to our welfare? True, some lament the havoc which passing time inflicts, and are inclined to murmur at the ways of Providence; yet, let all who wish to learn the happier way, rest contented with the changes that time shall work, and leave their time and its disposal with One whose wisdom will dictate with unerring certainty the proper changes that are brought about through the instru-

mentality of passing time. S. Boston, 1863. ABRAHAM H. MERRILL.

MRS. CLOUDY.

Have you ever seen her? She has made wry faces at Providence till her face is as full of wrinkles as a wind-ruffled mill-pond. Not wrinkles that ripple over the features in a pleasant way, -seeming to Thine, like the dimples of childhood. No; Mrs. War is terrible! One has said, "It is one element Cloudy's constant mental neuralgia has given an unand raise up through the sediment and fossils of suc- but she gives them a sorry greeting, knowing so essive ages a new Mount Sinai, from the Gulf to surely they are only the heralds of some dreadful the St. Lawrence, thundering from its summit right- trouble; so she turns the blessing out doors, to set cousness, truth, justice and liberty, throughout the her house in order for the sorrow that is certainly

his breast, and an Almighty God in heaven; and the sees trouble till he is knee deep in it; and then likely thorus of men and of angels will peal forth with as not only shrugs his shoulders when his wife very feelingly tells him be is a dunce, else he would have known it was going to happen.

Then there are two little Cloudys, who are an in

exhaustable mine of discomfort. When the boy ap-

peared on the stage,-" if he had only been a girl it was so much easier to bring up a girl than a boy. The second edition of babyhood, although revised and corrected, suited no better. "It was just her luck to have a girl, when a boy could have taken Eddy's clothes, and thus save a deal of labor and exense." When the children had the whooping cough, had it been anything else she would not have com plained, but to have them coughing round all winter was too bad; yet it was just her luck. As for her-self, see is sure she will some day be blind, or deaf, or worse than all crazy,-then what will become of her family? She is a firm believer in the prophetic warnings of dreams and signs. A dream of bad omen will make her miserable for weeks. One bright day when no special weight rested on Mrs. Cloudy's mind, a speckled hen-that perhaps had somewhere heard a woman's right's speech—strutted under the window and gave a shrill crow. At first, she could scarcely credit her eyes and ears; madam hen, however, quite elated with her first success, continued to

practice some minutes. There was no mistake,-a hen had crowed under her window. Some terrible calamity was about to befall them. Mrs. Cloudy refused to be comforted and went mourning like one already bereaved. Her susband rose early one morning, and, quietly wringing the neck of the fowl prophet, threw it into the hog-pen. When it became known that the hog had made a meal of the speckled hen, Mrs. Cloudy took to herself consolation in the belief that in crowing she was only predicting her own fate. Mrs. Cloudy is pious, of course she is; she wants to go to heaver -means to go,-still she half expects when she get there to find the door shut against her; it would be just her luck. The skylight in her heart is hung with cobwebs, and all the other windows she is careful to protect against the intrusion of sunbeams Poor Mrs. Cloudy! She could stock a nation with groe, and then have quite enough left for herself and K. BRADFORD.

A PLAYER'S LIFE.

A PLAYER'S LIFE.

How debasing and demoralizing must the life of a player inevitably be! What must be the effect of perpetually committing to memory, practicing and striving to get into the spirit of such productions as I have described! No man can speak well, unless for the time being he feels and believes what he says; the more fully he enters into its spirit the better he acts. And a man or a woman who is, as a business, constantly simulating the lowest passions, of human nature, who is shamming all kinds of sin as a profession, will not, cannot long remain virtuous, unless he be a moral miracle. If the player were a man of cold, impassive nature the case might be different; be a moral miracle. If the player were a man of cold, impassive nature the case might be different; but the very qualities which make a man a good actor, warmth of imagination and passion, render him most liable to be ruined by the temptations of his business. Think of a man who daily communes with his God, swaggering nightly on the stage in the character of some licentious reprobate! You cannot conceive it. Think of a pure and virtuous woman, filling her memory and heart with sensual thoughts and imagery, committing her whole nature to their direction, and pouring them from her lips over vast throngs of all grades of pleasure-seckers, season after season, and yet remaining a woman whom you would not blush to own as a wife or sister! It is hardly imaginable, simply because actors and actresses are not Naples, Me. Refect E. Staples.

What constitutes true greatness are founded upon a consciousness of one's own relative position in the scale of existence, and a proper exercise of his faculties for the achievement of the purest objects. It is simply the accomplishing of all that lies within one's sphere of power to promote the general good of mankind, irrespective of self. That man is the greatest who confers the highest good with the least possibility of receiving honor in remuneration. There is exhibited in such a life an unbounded magnanimity of soul, which is productive of happiness both to himber the productive of happiness between the productive it are despised, and the content of the productive of happiness between the productive it are despised, and the content of the productive of happiness between the productive of happiness has a wide or sister! It is hardly imaginess has and whom and women. That there have been at exchowing a wond women. That there have been shout the productive of plant happiness has a wide or sister! It is hardly imaginess has a wide or sister principle of generosity widens the scope of one's ex- If there be any of you here who have made to

business of your life, I pray you listen to me, as I solemnly and affectionately warn you, that your business is ruinous, destructive to soul and body. I have spoken not in scorn, but in sorrow. Fly from it, I pray you, as from the smoke of the pit.

I need hardly remind you that in these conclusions. I am sustained by the sages and moralists of all ages. The ancient philosophers profested against a Theatre purer than ours, both in taste and morals. The language of Solon, (contemporary with Thespis himself), is well known: "If we applaud falsehood in our public each and agreements." The stern Lawgiver exiled the founder of the stage from Athens. Socrates and his illustrious disciple, Plato, both vehemently opposed theatrical performances as hostile to morality. Plato's grand objection is the leading thought of this discourse, that plays are written merely to produce pleasure, and that men generally are trained by them to become lovers of pleasure. Though some of the masterpieces of Greek literature were composed for the stage, he made the great tragedians to depart from his Republic."

I death steps in, and like a remorseless sheriff, takes solicited contributions from the solicited contributions from the solicited contributions policited contributions policited contributions policited contributions of the solicited contributions policited von the foun

rom his Republic.\*

In the first ages of the Christian church, theatrical pectacles were well nigh universal throughout the Roman Empire, and the Christian fathers, with one voice, protest against them; and traces of that earnest protest are now to be seen in the baptismal vow which every Christian takes to-day. The phrase, "I renounce the vain pomp of the world," was, as its original phraseology shows, framed expressly to prohibit attendance upon the prevalent theatrical exhibitions. And the fathers of our republic, assembled in Congress in 1778, recorded their reprobation of the Theatre, as did the fathers and lawgivers of the republics of old. They earnestly recommended to the several States to take effectual measures to suppress gambling, horse-racing and theatrical entertainments. In October, 1778, they enacted that any oice, protest against them; and traces of that ear-

the several States to take effectual measures to suppress gambling, horse-racing and theatrical entertainments. In October, 1778, they enacted that any person holding office under the authority of the United States, "who shall act, promote, encourage, or attend such plays, shall be dismissed." Some seven years ago the following statement concerning Mr. Macready went the rounds of the press, and I have never seen it challenged: "Among the rules for the Government of his family [in his present retirement] he has declared, 'none of my children shall ever, with my consent enter the Theatre or have with my consent, enter the Theatre, or have any visiting connection with actors or actress Rev. F. H. Newhall's Sermon on The Theatre.

\* Gorg. 402, B. Protag. 314, B. Rep. III, 394, D. and X. 606.

AN ENGLISH TRACT. The following is a specimen of the tracts which are

printed in England, on a single leaf, and circulated by ousands among the people : JUSTICE AND MERCY.

"A JUST GOD AND A SAVIOUR." Justice, Jesus. Sinner.

Bring forth the pris'ner, Justice.

Thy commands

Are done, just judge—see, here the pris'ner stands.

Of his commitment? He hath broke the laws
Of his too gracious God, conspired the death
Of that great majesty that gave him breath and
Heaps transgression, Lord, upon transgression.

How know'st thou this ?

E'en by his own confession.

His sins are crying, and they cried aloud—

They cried to heaven, they cried to heaven for blood. What say'st thou, Sinner? Hast thou ought to

plead
That sentence should not pass? Hold up thy ner. Ah, me! I dare not; I'm too vile and base Ab, me! I dare not; I'm too vile and base
To tread upon the earth, much more to lift
Mine eyes to heaven; I need no other shrift
Than mine own conscience; Lord I must confess
I am no more than dust, and no whit less
Than mine indictment styles me. Ah! if thou
Search with too severe a brow
What flesh can stand? I have transgress'd thy

laws.

My merits plead thy vengeance, not my cause.

stice. Lord, shall I strike the blow ? Hold, Justice, stay. Sinner, speak on; what hast thou more to say? Vile as I am, and of myself abhorr'd, I am thy handlwork, thy creature, Lord, Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first Most like to thee; though now a poor accurst, Convicted caitiff, and degen'rous creature, Here trembling at thy bar.

Thy fault's the greater.

Lord, shall I strike the blow?

Hold, Justice, stay. Speak, Sinner, hast thou nothing else to say? Nothing but mercy, Lord; my state
Is miserably poor and desperate.
I quite renounce myself, the world, and flet
From Lord to Jesus, from thyself to thee. e. Cease thy vain hopes; my angry God has vow Abused mercy must have blood for blood. Shall I yet strike the blow?

Stay, Justice, hold.

My bowels yearn, my fainting blood grows cold
To view the trembling wretch; methinks I spy
My Father's image in the pris'ner's eye. stice. I cannot hold.

Then turn to thy thirsty blade
Into my side; let there the wound be made,
Cheer up, dear soul, redeem thy life with mine.
My soul shall smart, my heart shall bleed for

Sinner. O! groundless deeps! O! love beyond degree!

Signer. O! for beyond degree!

The offended dies to set th' offender free.

THE DYING. Here's land

"Mother, I can see a great distance," said a good man once, as he was just entering on the endless journey. "Ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending," was the promise to the disciples of our Lord, and, through them, to Christians of all time. Literally, as well as metaphorically, in life, as well as in a dying hour, has the declaration been verified—verified every day in the life, as well as in the death, of the righteous; and will be, until death shall be no more. Sights have been seen, and sounds heard—sights and sounds, freighted with ravishing sweetness to Christian people, in the broad daylight of life and health, and in the gloom of the grave; sights and sounds vouchsafed to gloom of the grave; sights and sounds vouchsafed to cheer, when cheer is the most needed, when none can come from any mortal source, as if the very last, last moment of a Christian's life should be a fulfill-

last moment of a Christian's life should be a fulfillment of a promise given by the Master, to be with them when they were walking "through the valley and the shadow of death."

The utterances of dying Christians indicate that they see, or think they see, angelic forms, and the familiar faces of the departed dead, hovering about them, and, with smiles of ineffable sweetness, beckon them away to the elysium of the blessed. If these be mere fancies, they are delicious fancies; if facts, they are glorious beyond expression. Whether it were but a dreaming or a seeming, the angels on the ladder from earth to heaven, and the promise of the Lord, who stood at its top, the preciousness of it was all the same to Jacob, as if it had been an embod-

were but a dreaming or a seeming, the angels on the ladder from earth to heaven, and the promise of the Lord, who stood at its top, the preciousness of it was all the same to Jacob, as if it had been an embodied fact, especially as the promise which he heard in his dream was literally complied with.

The film which covers the mortal eye, and hides from physical sense the beings and the things at hand, has been brushed away in the case of patriarchs and prophets of olden times, and later, on the mount of transfiguration; and various martyrs of after ages have had their faces so lighted with heavenliness, that it is difficult to be accounted for, except by the fact of an actual sight of heavenly things.

But, further on in the act and article of dissolution, the sight that pierces ether, faints and fails and fades, and taste is dead, and touch is dead, and tongue, and feeling, and smell, all, all are dead. Not so the ear; it survives them all, for it is the last sense that dies; and it is the repeated testimony of those who have returned to life from the furthest limits beyond, that the whole atmosphere seemed to be filled with sounds so ravishing as to be indescribable by mortal words. It has been testified to by persens who have been drowned, and then brought to, that the very last perception was that of delightful music.

A dying man sheds no tears. He calls his wife and children, his parents, his best friends, to his bedside, and, though tear-drops rain from every eye, the contamination of tears never comes to him, never the one falls down his cheek. This is because the manufactories of life have stopped forever; the human machine has run down at last; every gland of the retern has even diversing and that it what is what he were has every man and had it is that it was and that it what is what he manufactories of life have stopped forever; the human machine has run down at last; every gland of

CHILDREN'S CLASS MEETINGS.

Sunday School has been brought in as an auxiliary in this work, and it has been proved to be an agency of very great capabilities; but it evidently fails in the degree of its religious culture of young persons truly awakened and seeking to lead a new life. In such cases it has been customary to admit such on probation, if they be over twelve years old, and to give them places in some one of the church classes. Much good has no doubt resulted from so doing, though it is very plain that the plan is a very defective one. It reaches to only the more marked cases of religions awakening, when it ought to reach all in whom there is any of the drawings of the Divine Spirit, and it provides a mode of religious instruction and encouragement which, being devised for adults, very imperfectly answers to the case of children. From a sense of these defects in our practices respecting these things, I learn that in several of our ing these things, I learn that in several of our churches the pastors and Sunday school officers have adopted a slight modification, and addition, that

adopted a slight modification, and addition, that promises to do much good.

In any well-managed Sunday School there will occur seasons of special religious interest among the children, which often greatly perplex the teachers. How to make these permanently available for good is in all such cases a question of the very highest import. If nothing more is done than to say a few words of pious encouragement, the special interest will soon subside and cease. If a more decidedly active course is taken, and special revival services held, a larger demonstration can be made, but as to any permanent religious advantage to the children the case is at best a doubtful one. Impressed with these convictions, I have known certain judicious ministers and Sunday School officers attempt the plan of children's class meetings, and with uniform and marked success. The plan has been to invite together, at some convenient hour during the week, such children as will consent to come, for religious exercises—prayer, singing and conversation—under such children as will consent to come, for religious exercises—prayer, singing and conversation—under the direction of one or more suitable persons, either male or female, who act as leaders. Into such classes children of ten years old may profitably be admitted, and from that age up to sixteen. The form of exercises is, of course, somewhat different from that of an ordinary class meeting—less formal, more didactic and very tender. Such classes could probably be organized and maintained in nearly all our churches and Sunday Schools; and as to their good results, the subject admits of no question.

In a school that I knew some years ago, over

In a school that I knew some years ago, over twenty lads were thus gotten together, and of these all but two or three were received into full membership in the church in less than one year, though some of them were under twelve years old. In another place, some four years ago, such a class was formed out of the fruits of a Sunday School revival, which still exists in undiminished numbers, serving as a recruiting office for the church, into which its members regularly graduate. This class is led by two pious females. A second class has lately been formed in the same church, under the care of a competent layman. I know, in another church, a gentleman, at the head of a large business, who regularly meets his children's class, one day each week, and carefully looks after all absentees. Of course that class prospers. This subject well deserves the attention of our ministers and people.—Western Christian Advocate.

AN HOUR IN A HOSPITAL.

Some days since we made a visit to the Armory Square Hospital, Washington, for the purpose of making a pretty thorough examination into its internal arrangements, and of noting what we might see of its conduct and system. After a pretty careful observation of its affairs and management, we are able to make a very favorable report of what came under our eye. It appears from the record that this Hospital was opened August 7, 1862; that from this date up to the time of our visit, 4,700 patients have been received there. This institution is located on Seventh Street, and is in the immediate vicinity of been received there. This institution is located on Seventh Street, and is in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, and of the landing from the steamers that ply on the Potomac; after Pope's campaign and the battle of Fredericksburg, many of the soldiers that were the most seriously wounded were carried to this receptacle. Some died before they could be got there, and others very soon after, so that many of the most aggravated cases during the war have been the inmates of this institution. The number of deaths which have occurred in this hospital since it was opened is 282. The capacity of the institution is 800. There are fourteen wards, and the number of the inmates at this time is 775. Dr. B. W. Bliss is the surgeon in charge, and he has ten assistants. The Doctor has established a most perfect system, and every department of the hospital is conducted with the surgeon in charge, and he has ten assistants. The Doctor has established a most perfect system, and every department of the hospital is conducted with that commendable order and precision that should characterize every institution of this kind. We were delighted with the admirable management of all of its internal affairs. Everything is under the practised eye of Dr. Bliss, and all moves on with an accuracy which does not admit of jars or of conflict. No man or woman of all the attendants or assistant surgeons jostles another, but each knows his duty and performs it with undeviating precision. The bill of fare for each day is prescribed, and it consists of those sustantial viands which the convalescent patient needs, abundant, wholesome, and invigorating. For the enfeebled soldier such stimulants, delicacies, and nutritious diet are furnished as his circumstances and needs require. We went through the bakery and of fare for each day is prescribed, and it consists of those sustantial viands which the convalescent patient needs, abundant, wholesome, and invigorating. For the enfeebled soldier such stimulants, delicacies, and nutritious diet are furnished as his circumstances and needs require. We went through the bakery and culinary department, and observed with much attention the management of affairs here. The bread is of a superior quality, and the preparation of the food appears to be carried on with an eye to neatness, a desideratum not to be overlooked in an establishment of this kind. We visited each ward, noted the neatness, the comfort, the care which was everywhere apparent, and we confess that we felt proud of the good and benign Government which manifests such unexampled care and solic tude for the brave men who have suffered and periled their lives in its defense. We confess that we never felt a stronger attachment to our glorious free institutions than on this occasion of our visit to Armory Square Hospital.

Moreover, as we looked over this institution the sights we witnessed affected our heart, and tears came unbidden to our eyes. We saw the sufferings of the brave men there confined, and we saw what this Government is doing to alleviate them, and we felt from the bottom of our heart thankful to God for such a people and such a Government. Surely the great Being who rules over the destinies of mankind will bring us to a successful and triumphant issue.

There is one noticeable feature in this institution which we should not fail to make honorable mention of. The female nurses are all, we think, from New England, or from places north of Washington. They have left their homes, and now devote themselves to attendance upon the sick and wounded soldiers without money and without price. The pay which they receive from the Government is by them given to the hospital fund. Such sacrifices on the part of these noble women should not remain unheralded. They do it not for the praise of men, but for the good of human

labors with and for the soldiers. Mr. Jackson has solicited contributions from the benevolent in the North to the amount of \$1,800, all of which he has paid over to the hospital fund. The hour we spent in our walk through this hospital, and what we saw, convinced us that all the people in charge of its affairs, under the guidance of Dr. Bliss, understand their duty and perform it successfully, and with credit to themselves and the institution.

There are one or two other important features of this hospital which we take pleasure in noticing. Every soldier on his admission to the institution has an inventory made of all his goods, effects, and money, and they are kept for him till his recovery; or in the event of his death, his friends are notified of the fact that this property awaits their order. When a soldier comes into the hospital, particular attention is taken to ascertain who are his friends or relatives, so that if he dies they may be notified of the fact, and immediately after the death of a soldier, the chaplain telegraphs to his friends, and awaits their orders with respect to the disposition of the body, &c.

We shall visit other hospitals as we may find opportunity.—Washington Chronicle.

NEGROES BUYING LAND IN SOUTH CARO

The sale directed by Government of the plants The sale directed by Government of the plantations in St. Helena Parish, S. C., is just concluded. Sixty thousand acres of the best pine and oak land have been purchased by the Government. Between twenty and thirty thousand acres have been purchased by the civilians residing in Beaufort. A small party of negroes who have been enterprising and provident since they obtained their freedom, invested about \$2,000 in choice land at one dollar per acre. While the blacks, who were lately slaves, are thus

The following is an extract, to the point, from the report of the Senate Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature relative to the immigration of blacks and mulattoes into the State of Pennsylvania: "There as not been, nor is there now, any cause to appre-end the influx of any perceptible number of blacks not this State; for observation and the experience into this State; for observation and the experience of the past two years prove that, though thousands of slaves have been liberated, they prefer remaining near the place of their late servitude to migrating to the colder and more inhospitable climate of the North. Only let them be assured that their liberty will be secured and protected at the South, and no apprehension need exist that they will select our State as their future permanent home."

ADVANTAGE OF CHAPTERS.

The division of the Scriptures into chapters, is a modern work, and has but little reference to completeness of the narratives as to subjects. Bishop Morris, in a recent letter to the Northwestern, gives the following pleasing incident, illustrative of their use. He says:

"The late Rev. James B. Finley and his family

"The late Rev. James B. Finley and his family came home from camp meeting, worn down with fatigue and loss of sleep, and brought with them a young preacher as a guest, who was a slow, imperfect reader. As the family was late arriving, supper was late, the night short, and all anxious for repose, but none could think of sleeping without worship. The young preacher was invited to lead therein. He selected for the evening lesson a chapter in Luke, containing over seventy verses, and blundered on till he reached the last end, and then prayed through the bill. After all was over, Rev. Robert B. Finley, father of James, who was a learned old man, remarked, 'he never before saw so clearly the advantage of having the sacred Scriptures divided into chapters, for if the young preacher had not reached the end of the chapter, he would have read all night."

A SOUTHERN NOBILITY PROPOSED.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who has recently returned from Paris, where he has spent most of the time since the outbreak of the rebellion, writes from this city, that he recently received from a friend in the French capitol who is intimately connected with the court, the following information:

"On the 21st day of January last, a letter was received at the court of France, dated Richmond, Va., November 2d, 1862, and signed by seventy-three of the leading men of the Southern Confederacy, including Jeff. Davis, Cabinet and many senators, but (as we both remarked, with some surprise,) by only two generals of their army, viz: Toombs and Wise, urging upon Napoleon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and as an inducement offered the following reasons:

"1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over,) so soon as their independence was declared, to establish a nobility in the South, before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites, or non-slave owners, who would help them fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established and they are left free to act, will emigate North and leave only the noble and his slave, constituting the firmest nobility, because the peasant will be the property of the noble, while the line of demarcation between them will be that of color and race. That their ability so to establish a nobility cannot be doubtful when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war and established the present Confederacy in opposition to stablished the present Confederacy in opposition a majority of every State. "2d. That it is the duty of France, as of other mo

archies, to encourage nobility and to disc "3d. That in accordance with the above inte

"3d. That in accordance with the above intention, they (the seventy-three,) designed to secure, (or had secured, I forget which,) a remodeling of their conscript law, so as to exempt and preserve for their future Confederacy, as many slave owners or future nobles as possible."

The statement made in the last paragraph of the above is literally true, and it constitutes one of the chief grounds of the growing popular hostility to the chiefs of the schelling.

A minister having an appointment in Scotland to preach a missionary discourse and take a collection, found at the time appointed for the meeting it rained so heavily that, as he rode to the church, he felt that the people would be foolish to turn out to hear his appeal. He found nobody there but the chapel-keeper, who would have him wait, and soon induced him to commence apprecading with an audience of keeper, who would have him wait, and soon induced him to commence proceedings with an audience of four. His intention then was to pronounce the benediction almost immediately; but his purpose wachanged, and he delivered a long and fervent appeal. When the collecting box reached the vestry it contained four sovereigns, so that the audience had given \$5 a head. One of the deacons added a sovereign. The other deacon looked displeased, and saying, "You know I don't like odd numbers," added another. That made \$30. Leaving the church and passing through a narrow court, he came into collision with an elderly lady, who, having recognized him, gasped out that she had run home for money to augment her contribution to the collection, and placed in his hand a piece of paper which contained three sovereigns. This made \$45. The deacon, who disliked odd numbers, made it \$50, which was a good

On Sunday evening, the pulpit of the I thodist Chapel, Williamson Terrace, Mouth, was occupied by a Hetton pitmar acher connected with the Primitive My, who, after discoursing on the Jewis bilee, proceeded to wind up with a brilliance, when the proceeded to wind up with a brilliance, when the proceeded to wind up with a brilliance.

FROM OUR MISSION BOOMS, AT NEW YORK. Female, 251—total, 1,224; Baptisms during the cisive result?
Year, 155; Chapels, 10; School Houses, 13.
Bareilly, Feb. 12, 1863.

SANDS STREET JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIE SANDS STREET JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIE-TY.—The fifteenth anniversary of the Sands Street Juvenile Missionary Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., was held in that church on Sabbath, April 12. Mr. R. M. Lockwood, president of the society, was chairman for the occasion. The morning service consisted of a sermon, from Rev. R. L. Dashiell, on the home influ-ences of the society. We hear it spoken of as being very appropriate. The afternoon was marked by the presence of deputation from the mission schools of the "Five Points" and "Howard Mission," in New York; also from the "Atlantic Dock" and "Ger-man" missions, of Brooklyn, with their superinten-dents and missionaries. As usual with occasions of this character, at Sands Street they were crowded above and below. The opening exercises consisted above and below. The opening exercises consiste of singing " From all that dwell below the skies" b of singing "From all that dwell below the skies" by
the vast audience, accompanied by the fine organ
lately introduced. Prayer followed by Rev. Mr.
Shaffer, missionary of the 'Five Points." The usual
monthly offerings of the juveniles were brought forward as their names were called over; and this part
of the exercises was conducted with most exemplary
order and expedition. Next came the brief annual
report of the president, from which we learned that
its beginning was with the Bible class, and that it met
with opposition from some very good and careful with opposition from some very good and careful people like those disciples who forbade the parents to bring their children to Jesus. The receipts of the first year were about \$150. Father Herbert and bring their children to Jesus. The receipts of the first year were about \$150. Father Herbert and Stephen Fraser had honorable mention in the report, and among its first board of managers the name of Thomas H. Burch (now reverend) appeared. The first address of the afternoon was from Rev. J. W. Horne, A.M., formerly missionary to Africa, son of a Wesleyan missionary, and brother to several others of the family now in the missionary field or with their parents, having, like them, finished their work and entered into rest. He gave a most interesting account of his work in Africa, and reminiscences of Sister Wilkins, of blessed memory. The several expresidents—namely, Messrs. Watson Sanford, Fel-lows, M'Neil, S. F. U. Odell, Edsall, and Fay—then followed in quick succession with most sensible a practical remarks; rarely does it happen, we jud in a man's life to listen to as many sensible speed in so short a time as were allotted to those gen men. The interest of the occasion was much height men. The interest of the occasion was much ened by the interspersing of singing from the Ger children, and from those of the "Howard Miss children, and from those of the "Atlantic Dock." I children, and from those of the "Howard Mission," the "Five Points," and the "Atlantic Dock." These all reflected great credit upon their benefactors and superintendents. The results of the day's effort, added to the collections of the year, enables Sands Street Juvenile Missionary Society to report \$2,000 as the amount of their last year's labors.

LEGACY OF A BOY.-A Presiding Elder in Michigan Conference sends us a legacy of a dyin boy for the Missionary Society, to be appropriated to foreign missions. The lad was from a father whe gives a tenth of his income to the Lord. These father and son, were members of a domestic mission. father and son, were members of a domestic miss flock in Michigan. This State will be known in China Mission as long as the name of Judson Colli lives, and we cannot but hope that his Conferent will have other sons to send abroad in due time.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. ADVANCE.—This is in some cases a much larger advance than in southers. Now here is a case before us where the people gave 12 1-2 cents on an average in 1861, but who in 1862 increased to 20 1.2 who in 1862 increased to 29 1-2 cents. This, to be sure, is an advance of more than one hundred per cent.; but no minister will hereafter be satisfied to report less than at least an average of at least one cent a week from each member. Some Indian mis-sions do even better than that.

CONVERTED AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.—Bro Jacoby writes, under date of March 18: "Last Sat-urday and Sunday we had our quarterly meeting. We had a precious time; one soul was converted at

A GLOBIOUS BRANCH.-Dr. Elliot, of the Cen-A GLORIOUS BRANCH.—Dr. Elliot, of the Central, declares the unusual contributions to the missionary cause to be a glorious branch of revivals. "And these contributions we consider as the outspeakings of religion in the heart, prompting to the extension of Christ's kingdom on the earth. The prayers and alms are now joined. Many prayers have been offered these last fifty years, to our knowledge, but the alms were deficient. Now both are as-sociated. Or, rather, the work is well begun. When the proportion of both will be systematical, the world will soon be enlightened by the glorious gospel."

THE RICH MAN'S HOUSE .- With the March nur ber of the Missionary Advocate, representing the Rich Man's House, in my hand, I left my home, in order to try if I could procure eight new subscribers to the Missionary Advocate; and to my surprise I plained of the hard times, and he was the wealt That reminded me of the rich man's hous Now the question occurs, Why did I not make effort long ago? My only answer is, I did not think about it. The next question is, Why did our preachers neglect to solicit them to take the Advocate? I suppose they forgot it!

Mission Goods .- One barrel from Fairfax, Vt. valued at -, from M. A. Chamberlin, Secretary.

CHINA.—We give an extract from a letter of Bo Maclay's, dated Jan. 20: " On all sides, indeed, God s setting before us open doors, and we are pressint them with all the resources at our comman Our last quarterly meeting for the Chin mences next Saturday at Tieng-Ang-Tong, where Bro. Gibson has charge. We look for a good time. Bro. Gibson has some very promising inquirers under instruction, and it is probable some of them will be aptized at the quarterly meeting."

THE CHURCH IN THE SHIP .- The pastor (Rev. Bethel Ship, in making up his accounts for the year, finds that his people have given above \$420 to meet the current expenses of the ship, including \$300 toward dock rent. The pastor has also received \$130 the cause of missions, which has gone to rent treasury. Thirty dollars were collected warded to our Scandinavian friends in Minne who suffered from the Indian raid. Above \$90 have been received and disbursed for the poor; \$23 collected for the worn out preachers, besides collection for the Bible, Sunday School and Tract Societies in all, nearly or quite \$700.

MISSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN INDIA

of the Mission Stations of the Meth Episcopal Church, U. S. A., in India: With the Names and Residences of the Missionaries and Native helpers. For the Year commencing February, 1863. Rev. Wm. Butler, D.D., Superintendent.

BAREILLY.-Rev. R. Pierce, Principal of Girls' Orphanage; Rev. J. W. Waugh, Manager of the Printing Press; Rev. D. W. Thomas, Treasurer of the Mission; and J. A. Cawdell, Missionaries. Miss White and Miss Porter, Teacher in Girl's Orphan age; Joel, Native Preacher; Bakhtawar Singh, Ex norter; with four Teachers in the Orphanage and Sudder Bazaar Schools.

BUDAON.-Rev. T. J. Scott, Missionary. Yaqui Native Preacher; and four Teachers in the School MORADABAD.—Rev. J. L. Humphrey, and Rev. E. W. Parker, Missionaries. Zuhur-ul-Happ, Native Preacher; Andrias, Exhorter, and six Teachers in the City and Babukhara Schools.

BIJNOUR.-Rev. I. L. Hauser, Missionary. Same ol and Thomas Cullep, Native Preachers; Drem Das Exhorter: three Teachers in the Bijnour School, and two Teachers in the Nuijeebabad School. NYNEE TAL-Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Missionar

James Onions, Head Master Nynee Tal School; six Teachers in the Huldwanee, Kotah, Kaladoongee Golapar, Ramgurh, and Bheem Tal Schools

SHAJERANPORE.- Rev. J. H. Messmore, Principa of Boys' Orphanage; Rev. J. D. Brown, and Rev. on, M.D., Missionaries. Daniel, Native Preacher; Sunder Lal, Exhorter; with five Teach

LUCKEEMPORE.-Rev. H. Jackson, and Rev. P. T. Wilson, Missionaries. William, Native Preacher;

Henry, Teacher. SEETAPORE -Rev. J. T. Gracey? Secretary of the Mission, Missionary. James David, Native Preach-

er; with three Teachers in the Sectapore and Khyra-bad Schools. Lucknow.-Rev. C. W. Judd, Rev. J. Bane Rev. H. Mansell, and Rev. S. Knowles, Missionarie Joseph, Native Preacher; Abdeollah, Exhorter

with six Teachers in the Hoosainabad and Saads guni Schools Rev. W. W. Hicks, en route to America, on Sich

Cornelius, Colporteur (supported by the Au Bible Society) under direction of a Committee of the

Stephen, Native Preacher, left in the hands of the Statistics of the Mission, for the Year ending De-

os. 20; Native Preachers, 10; Exh ers, 5; School Teachers, 39; Con average Sabbath Congregations, 655; Sabbath Schol-

are, 575; Native Orphans: total, 216; Schools, 22; Day

RESOLUTION.

Mn. Epiron:—The following Resolution was adopted and ordered to be published in the Herald, by the New England Conference at its late session:

Resolved, That, lamenting the very general use of To-bacco in the community, and especially deploring its prev-alent and growing use among our young men and youth; and that deeming it inconsistent with and injurious to man's physical and moral good, and adverse to the pro-gress of Christianity, we will, as ministers of Christ and members of his church, by precept and example inculcate entire abstinence from this pernicious weed.

This resolution has appended to it a large number of the signatures of the preachers—but by vote these were not to be published. The Secretary takes the liberty of explaining this by venturing the apology that it was owing to the lateness in the session that nearly the entire Conference had not subscribed so good and timely a doo E. A. MANNING, Secretary.

# Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

We print on the first page the call of a Committ for a Laymen's Convention to be held in New York. We observe that but very few in New England are represented in the movement, and we think that but little interest is felt in it by any in this part of the country, while many look upon it with apprehensions of danger and evil. Irresponsible Church Conventions, to discuss questions of church polity, are not new to us; they have been tried, and we know from the past what to expect as to their result. It is indeed true that they have been profitable to the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England, by leading a number of discontented and incompatible elements to withdraw, thus preparing the church for more united and successful action than it nossibly could have enjoyed without their withdrawal; but it also took away some valuable ministers and members, a portion of whom made entire shipwreck of their faith and even their morals, and a portion of whom re turned to the old fold, or found a home and refuge in other churches. Though this trial did not injure the Methodist Episcopal Church, it did injure many individuals, and we do not desire to see a repetitio of the experiment. One charge in the call for a Convention we cann

pass by in silence; that is that the denominational papers have not given the churches fair or sufficient notice of the vote to be taken by the laity or against Lay Representation. This is not true. Notice has been given repeatedly and urgently. The returns as they came in were published conspicuously, and all that could justly be asked of fair impartial editors has been done. We have pursued no peculiar course in this regard, not being more favorable to the proposition than the Advocates generally; and we have received repeated requests to oppose the movement, and have refused to publish articles against it because they questioned the rectitude of the intentions of those who ask for this change, but have never been asked to advocate it by minister or layman, and have never refused anything written in its favor. The fact is, and there is no disguising it, there is a suspicion in the church that this New York movement is under the control of a small body of ministers and laymen who in heart do not profoundly love the Methodist Episcopal Church; who were disaffected at the action of the General Conference on slavery : who say (foolishly we think,) that had there been lay delegation there would have been no division of the Methodist Episcopal Church on slavery; and some of whom even do not now regularly attend Methodist of those brethren interested in this movement are earnest, faithful, loyal Methodists, and we admire them-but we are uttering a suspicion that we know largely exists.

Now any change in Methodist polity, to do good. must spring from love and loyalty. It must come naturally and gradually, and as facts demonstrate its necessity. There must not be bitterness: there must not be finding fault with "the denominational papers "because, forsooth, they do not become partisans, and advocate a proposition with all the zeal of

political editors. The ministry, as a whole, are not opposed to the activity of the laity in every possible way, to promote the conversion of souls. If the laity an do something in the Conferences, General or Annual, which ought to be done, the ministry have said, Come. If the polity of the church needs changing, they say, " Show how it can be improved, and we appeal to our past action in Conference to decide whether we are not always willing to improve it. Do you want to have stewards elected by the people, say so. Do you want the privilege of confirming the nomination of class leaders by a vote of the Quarterly Conference, say so. You already have the appoint ment of trustees in nearly every State, without consulting the minister; and if there is anything else to be done to improve the efficiency of the church, let us know it." Of course we cannot promise that every suggestion made by a minority, or by irresponsible persons, shall be forthwith carried out, but we appeal to our history to decide how we consider and treat such propositions.

All the Conferences in New England have invited lay brethren to meet with them in their Annual Conferences, and given them all the power they could These brethren came as the representatives of the stewards-had the stewards been chosen by the societies they would have been representatives of the societies. The ministerial brethren would be glad if never a change could be made in our Discipline without the assent of the people—though if the people choose to leave it to the ministers, why should we

laity can fix upon a plan of what they desire, and present it to the next General Conference, it will be fairly considered and wisely acted upon. But we doubt whether large Conventions on the subject will not do more harm than good. We think a better course would be for those interested in the matter to address the public through the religious newspaper and endeavor to harmonize in some view less general and more practical than a cry for Lay Delegation Let us know what laymen are asked to do, and how;

and what there will be left for ministers to do. We believe in progress, and have always suppose that after the action of the last General Conference, limiting the powers of ministers in some particulars, and also referring this subject to the people; and after the large and respectable vote for lav delegation,—though less than the vote against it—the next General Conference would do something more, if ossible, to develope and systematically to employ the energy and talents of our members; and our greatest fear now is that an excitement will be goten up, and a local stamp be given to this movement by conventions, that will alarm and distract and per haps rend the church. May God save us from such a calamity, for tendency to schism we know is the greatest weakness, we fear it is the greatest evil to which Protestant churches are particularly exposed.

CHARLESTON. - The great excitement about on is over. Amateur warniors say the city might have been taken—the Admir il commanding Dupont, withdrew the iron-clad vessels and gave u the attack. Both sides of course will make the be of it. The rebels will exult because their forts still stand, and will undoubtedly increase the obstructions forces more than anything they have ever accomlished would warrant. But we have reason to reofce that the enemy expended so much powder and shot for nothing; that though heavy balls, many of them steel pointed, fell on and around our iron clads at the rate of two hundred a minute, yet the monifors stayed as long as they pleased, and retired with no permanent injury, having lost only one man killed

Boys, 76; Girls, 140— and about twenty wounded. Why cannot it Scholars: Male, 973; sumed and continued until it shall lead to RUTHERFORD'S LETTER

The wise steward brings from his treasury thing new and old. So does the wise student from his library. Amid the unceasing invasion of new books, as fresh and as tasteless as new wine, how delicious is an old work that is as the long pressed juice of the grapes of Engedi—going down softly—making even the lips of those that are asleep to speak. One of these ancient bottles, with dusty and cobweb covered cork, we have drawn from the shelves where we store he rare brands. In the hour of national darkn and disaster, in the hour of new and living cries or every side, such a guest as this is inexpressibly charm ing. We cannot spend a half a column and half ar hour better than conversing upon him and commend ing him to all souls that like a feast of fat thingswine on the lees well refined.

Rev. Samuel Rutherford was long paster of a small country parish in Scotland, and died Professor Divinity at St. Andrews in Kelso. He was a fiere ontroversialist, an earnest Calvinist, a bold and active Christian in the stormy period in which be lived. The Westminster Catechism is said to have

ome from his hand. But all his doctrinal and political disputes, all his creeds with which he binds hard the brains of the church-like a Flathead Indian his child-are fo gotten. He lives as the author of sundry letters There are no equal communications in our language rom the heart of hearts to the heart of hearts. The are the utterances of the deepest piety inspired with a most active imagination. We have letters of genius without piety, and piety without genius. The first are witty and wise, but reckless and Christle Charley Lamb, Horace Walpole, and a few other epresent this rare class. The second are full of zea mple, affectionate, godly; but not fresh nor fruitful in thought or feeling. Only one, or at the most two, besides Rutherford, combines in any high degree the twofold qualities of piety and fancy - Cowper and Foster. Both of these are among the best writers of letters and of religion. But Rutherford is their superior in both vivacity and spirituality. They are both gloomy, he never. They seldom dwell on the riches of grace in Christ Jesus—he always. They do not brace the soul for the encounters of temptation, but weaken it the rather by their own gloon ness. He is like a soul triumphing among lions. His face shines like that of Moses, though he is among mighty enemies. His life was hid with Christ. "H was known to fall asleep at night, speaking of Christ, and even to speak of him during his sleep." The first trait must not be confounded with the too comnon practice of falling asleep when the preacher i talking of Christ. It is slightly different. "He himself," it is said, "speaks of his dreams being o Christ." This was the subject matter of his serm An English merchant says of him, "I heard a little fair man, and he showed me the loveliness of Christ.' He used to date some of his letters, "From Christ's Palace." It was at his house that the well known incident of Archbishop Usher and the eleven com

andments occurred. His letters are full of prose poetry. The langua musical and almost rythmical; the thought is fresh, and sings like the lark at heaven's gate-like angel at heaven's throne. What a bit of poetry and pirituality is this. Speaking of heaven he exclain A land that has more than four summers a year What a singing life is there! There is not a dumb bird in all that large field, but all sing and breathe out heaven, joy, glory and dominion to the High Prince of that new-found land. O, how sweet to be wholly Christ's, and wholly in Christ-to dwell in Immanuel's high and blessed land, and live in the sweetest air where no wind bloweth but the breathings of the Holy Ghost, no sea nor floods but the pure water of life that floweth from under the throne and from the Lamb-no planting but the tree of life ieldeth twelve manner of fruits every What do we here but sin and suffer? O, when shall the night be gone, the shadows flee away, and the morning of the long, long day without cloud or night dawn? The Spirit and the bride say, 'Come!' O,

when shall the Lamb's wife be ready, and the Bridegroom say, 'Come!'" We cannot look at a page that does not aboun with dainty conceits set in grace. Of course, any attempt to impart full knowledge of such a cabinet, is like exhausting Shakspeare by a line, or the Bible by a verse. How rich in thought and spirit are these words to a sick and aged lady: "Ye have now, madam, a sickness before you, and also, after that, a death. Gather then now food for the journey. God give you eyes to see through sickness and death, and to see something beyond death. I doubt not that if hell were betwixt you and Christ, as a river which ye behooved to cross in, ye could come at him, but ye would willingly put in your foot, and make through to be at him, upon hope that he would come in himself into the deepest of the river, and lead you by his hand. Now I believe that your hell is dried up, and that ye have only there the shallow brooks, sickness and death to pass through, and ye have also a promise that Christ will do more than meet you. Even there he will go with you, foot for foot, yea, and bear you in his arms. O, then! O, then! for the joy that is set before you, for the love of the Man, (who is also God over all, blessed forever) that is standing upon the shore to welcome you, run your race with patience." "You are in the better and nmon way to heaven when you are under the Lord's crosses." "Be patient. Christ went to heaven with many a wrong. His visage was all marred more than the sons of men. Many a black stroke received the innocent Jesus,-ye may not be above your Master." "I see that if Christ but ride upon a worm or a feather, his horse will neither stumble nor fall. The worm Jacob is made by him a new, sharp threshing instrument, having teeth to thresh the mountains and to make the hills as chaff." "Christ's emies are but breaking their own heads to pieces pon the rock laid in Zion, and the stone is not removed out of its place." "The devil is but a whetstone to sharpen the faith and patience of the saints.' Christ hath made my chains my wings, and hath made me king over my crosses and over my adversaries: Glory, glory to his high, high and holy name! "I find the very glooms of Christ's wooing a soul, sweet and lovely. I had rather have Christ's buffet and love-stroke than another king's kiss." "The church hash been, since the world begun, ever hanging by a small thread, and all the hands of hell and of the wicked have been drawing at the thread; but God be thanked, they only break their arms by pulling, but the thread is not broken; for the sweet fingers of Christ our Lord have spun and twisted it,-Lord, hold the thread whole," "It is better to ween with Jerusalem in the forenoon, than to weep with Babel afternoon." "Your sun is well turned and low. Be nigh your lodging against night. We go, one and one, out of this great market, till the town be empty, and the two lodgings, heaven and hell, be filled."
"The bush has been burning five thousand years, and we never yet saw the ashes of this fire." These are not grains of gold from beds of cheap river sand geon refreshes himself at this ancient and fresh

The whole book sparkles with them. It is of that age of intense spirituality of the intellect, as well a of heart, such as Britain has not known since. Spur tain. They are his favorites. Rutherford, Herbert Sir Thomas Brown, Thomas Fuller Isaac Walton Bunyan, Smith, Jeremy Taylor and others, men of various schools of Christ, and often contending with each other,-they unite in a like fervor, originality and beauty, that make them as unquestionably the pasters of our religious, as Shakspeare, Bacon and filton are of our secular literature

We get a glimpse here of the position of Ne England in that early day,—the first generation after its settlement. "I am credibly informed that multi-tudes of England, and especially worthy preachers and silenced preachers of London are gone to New England." We heartily recommend this cluster of grap from the heavenly heritage to all lovers of ri thought and richer religion. J. P. Magee will an swer the call. Make this heart-warming friend a companion on your travels to the Celestial City.

to some defrom a private letter written by the commander of they were admitted into full connection. one of our Massachusetts batteries, who has been in active service from the breaking out of the war, and whose courage and patriotism have been time and

again tested on the field of battle:

The time for trifling with armed rebellion has long since gone by. The cowards who at home cry peace, peace, forget that our army, which has poured out its blood as freely as water, from whose ranks so many loved comrades have been taken, will never be satisfied till the blood of the slain is avenged, and the flag of our Union again waves unmolested over every part of our territory. We are not sick of the war in the sense that the sympathizers with treason at home represent us, but ready and anxious still to battle for the right, whether it be to fight the rebels in front or their more to be dreaded aiders and abetters in the rear. For myself I have thrown aside all prejudice as to color or race, and stand ready to march withou hesitation whenever and wherever ordered, no matte who heads the column or who compose the rank and file. I go for putting down this rebellion at any and at every cost, and by the use of all the means tha Heaven has placed at our disposal.

The above, taken from the Boston Journal, we un

derstand, was written by Captain J. Henry Sleeper, of the 10th Massachusetts Battery, who has proved an excellent and brave officer. We hope his sentiments will be shared by the whole army.

THE SOLDIERS WANT GOOD READING. - J. D. Rawson, of Co. C, 36th Mass. Regiment, now in the West under Burnside, writes: "It gives me great comfort to see Zion's Herald; it cheers me on to duty There are not many of them taken in this regimen that I know of, but I assure you of one thing-mi is read and re-read till it is worn entirely out. I feel lost without it, and must have it while I am in the

THANKS .- The papers we asked for to comple the file of Rev. Dr. Elliott, of St. Louis, have be received from an unknown donor who has not sen his name. They have been forwarded, and will no doubt be gratefully received by Dr. Elliott, who has the volumes of Zion's Herald from the beginning.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.-An graving by Sartain of a painting by Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of London, representing Christ blessing little children, is published by W. J. Holland, Springfield, Mass. It is a beautiful picture, full of expression, the study of which suggests only valuable reflections.

CHICAGO.—A large meeting of Methodist layn Chicago, last week, passed resolutions in favor lay delegation, and appointed thirteen delegates to attend the New York Convention called to consider

CORRECTION.-In giving the names of the Lay Delegates to the Maine Conference, from the Port land District, John D. Fabyan should be substitut for J. M. Heath, who was chosen a reserve.

Portland, April 10.

C. C. CONE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE PROCEED-

Thursday, April 9, 1863 .- After the transactio various items of business, the seventh Question of the Minutes was taken up, Who are the Superannuates? The name of our esteemed brother, Rev. E. Mason, is stricken from the list of Superannuates, and has been enrolled among the "innumerable company of the spirits of just men made perfect," during the year. The locating of the new building of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College was made the subject for discussion, and eligted some animated remarks on the resolution of Rev. G. S. Dearborn :

Resolved, That the buildings for the New Hamp shire Conference Seminary and Female College b located on the Chellis Sargeant lot in Sanbornto At 12.30, the resolution was laid on the table, and

the Conference adjourned. Denial, and very beautifully illustrated the progres- to myself there were giants in those days. sive stages of the Christian work. 1st. Self-denial;

ly, success is sure. Evening.-Held a meeting on Educational interests. The speakers were Prof. H. Lummis, Rev. A. Christian gentlemen. J. Church, Prof. C. S. Harrington, and Rev. Dr. L. D. Barrows.

2d. Self-crucifixion; 3d. Self-abandonment. Final-

The importance of education, the necessity of igious education, and the facilities for the successful accomplishment of both in the Methodist institutions of learning in the land, were the topics discussed with great force by these friends of education, and the church was faithfully urged to furnish the means to carry out God's design as a denomination, "according to the pattern showed to us in the Mount."

Friday morning.—Religious services, as usual Dr. Barrows spoke in behalf of the New England Education Society. Reports from the Treasurer and Faculty of the Biblical Institutute were read and Grateful acknowledgment was made therein of the reception of the valuable library of Rev. Bro. Hempstead, who has deceased in the service of his country during the past year. This donation to the institution by several of the Christian princes of Boston, has been mentioned in the columns of the Herald. By motion of Rev. E. Adams, Committee of five, appointed by the chair, was requested to consider and report on a series of Resolutions that accompanied the reports from the Institute. on "The Centenary Endowment of the Biblical Institute "

The resolution of Rev. G. S. Dearborn was taken up, and able speeches were made by Rev. E. Adams and Rev. W. D. Cass. The former advocating the old site, and the latter, the Chellis Sargeant lot. Others participated in the discussion, and finally

vote of Conference the Chellis Sargeant lot in Sanbornton Bridge Village was selected as the site for the location of the New Hampshire Seminary and Female College.

After reading up the journals, the Conferen

Friday afternoon.-Religious services were ducted by Rev. G. W. H. Clarke, formerly pastor of this church. Rev. J. Thurston preached "on the fact, the habit and the characteristics of Christ," viz., his prayerfulness.

This subject was handled with all the tenderness of a mother's heart, and enforced by arguments as resistless as the mighty deep,-making us to feel more like praying in all the emergencies and vicissi tudes of life as Christ prayed, and also compelling us to acknowledge that the power of argument is not to be gauged by the sound of words.

The leading idea, the valuable thought of the dis ourse was, that the prayers of Christ, during his ministry on earth, are types of the eternal intercessions which he offers for his followers and for the

The peroration to this beautiful discourse, subs tially, was this: " Christ went into the Mount and prayed all night,—a type probably of his departure to the Mount of God to pray for us during this long night of trial and conflict, and a pledge that he will in like manner come down and take us home. Friday evening, April 10 .- The enterprising and

ntelligent citizens of Haverhill, Mass., assembled in their capacious and splendid City Hall to attend the anniversary services of the Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Newell Cul-ver presided. Excellent music and singing from a noth choir added to the interest of the occasion. After the usual devotional exercises, and the reading of the Report by Rev. E. A. Smith, speeches were made by the Reva. G. S. Dearhorn, Beedle, Trefren Church, and R. S. Stubbs. The impression made or the occasion, will long afford plea that vast audience, and reflect credit on this very seful and important Christian enterprise.

inted hour with appropriate religious services.

The following brethren, who had passed a satisfaction of the control of the c tory examination in the second year's course of study, were affectionately and faithfully addressed by Bisho

Rev. Mr. Willey, Agent of the New Har Bible Society, addressed the Conference; and as he spoke of the great and necessary work of Bible circ

great Christian heart of this empire and of the world. The following brethren were elected to deacon' orders: J. C. Hoyt, Hiram L. Kelsey, and Ezekie Richardson. Samuel S. Dudley was continued o

A resolution, presented by Rev. Jonathan Hall providing for the appointment of a Committee to in vestigate and satisfy the equitable claims of any per sons who may be injured by the removal of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary to the Sanbornto side of the river, was adopted by the Conference Took up the examination of the character of effective Elders. Rev. C. Holman, Presiding Elder of Dove District, represented its condition to be one of properity. One patriotic sppointment,—Pelham, N. H., had to be given up for the present, as all its able bodied men had gone to the war. The blessing of our fathers' God will surely rest on such a people and sustain them. During the past year, Salem, N. H. Pleasant Street Charge, have erected and paid for new house of worship; valuation, \$3,000. Sea brook, also has laid out, for remodeling their church between \$1400 and \$1500; and Bro. Leona Morrison, Esq., of the Gordon Street Church, Law rence, Mass., has generously donated \$1000 to that

Our beloved Presiding Elder, having just closed his full term of service on this District, reported that he had traveled 1,600 miles,-mostly with his team had preached four hundred and twenty sermons, an held six hundred and thirty quarterly meetings, be sides various other items of labor -- from all which w gather, 1st. That this important spoke of the itiner ant wheel cannot safely be dispensed with. 2d. The office is no sinecure.

Rev. Elisha Adams reported general prosperity of his, the Claremont District. Amos Kidder took

The Reports of several Committees were adopted and the following visitors were introduced to the Conference: Dr. Durbin and Rev. Bros. Hanaford and Ingalls, of the New England Conference. Voted to raise \$800 for Preachers' Aid the ensuing year In the report of the labors of Rev. S. Holman, Agent for the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College, honorable mention was made of the good will and interest of the following persons: Dr. Peabody, Divinity Professor at Cambridge; the Messrs. S. D. and H. W. Smith, of Boston, who preented a very nice melodeon to the Seminary; the Messrs, Rockwood and Norris, of William Street, New York, who forwarded a check for \$700 for the Seminary; and also the President of the several railroads corporations for many favors.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to the relating of religious experience and call to preach,-confor ably to the "Norris resolution" of the candidates for dmission into full connection. The usual interest atended this very important meeting, and we hope the day is far distant when this exercise shall degenerate into mere speech making. The following brethre participated in these services:

A. C. Hardy, J. Mores Bean, M. T. Cilley, and D C. Babcock. Some pertinent and salutary remarks were made by the venerable but vigorous father in Israel, Rev. Samuel Norris.

Saturday evening. - Missionary Anniversary was elebrated in the City Hall. The venerable and happy and youthful Bro. Eleazer Smith, presided. He ined the New Hampshire Conference in 1828. Thirty-one years ago, at the organization of the Conference Missionary Society, four young men," he said, " were appointed to speak; of this number Orange Scott and John Brodhead, had passed away to their reward. Eleazer Smith and Dr. Durbin re-University, preached an excellent sermon on Self- the last named to the audience." Surely, I thought

Roy James M. Buckley and Dr. Durhin ente tained and instructed us on the important subject of Missions. I should be happy to report more at length the excellent speeches of these widely dissimila

Sabbath forenoon .- A very interesting Love Feast was the opening service. Bishop Baker preached an ordination sermon in the City Hall, from Psalm exxxvii. 5, 6,-Subject, "Love for Zion." At the close of the sound and practical discourse, the following brethren were ordained deacons: J. C. Hovt, H. L. Kelsey, Ezekiel Richardson, A. C. Hardy, and M. T. Cilley.

Sabbath afternoon .- Dr. Durbin preached in the City Hall. 2 Kings, v. 8-14, served as the basis of this moving, warming, melting sermon. Bishop Baker, aided by the Rev. Bros. Elisha Adams, Samu el Norris, W. D. Cass, R. Dearborn, J. Thurston, L. Howard, and John F. Adams, then proceeded to ordain as elders in the church of God, Joseph Fawcett, George C. Thomas, Samuel F. Whidden, and

Sunday evening .- The City Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, to listen to preaching by Rev. James M. Buckley. About four hundred persons vent away, not being able to gain admittance. For the accommodation of these the Methodist Church was opened, and an excellent sermon was preached to them by Rev. Bro. Bailey, of the New England

There were not less than two thousand persons i this splendid audience chamber (the City Hall) to listen to this eloquent and useful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. His text was, "Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men," and many hearts must have been moved as he "reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment." We earnestly hope the journey to Europe contemplated by Bro. Buckley, may be attended with great blessing to his health and wasted energies; we fervently bespeak for him the cordial welcome of European Christians and devoutly pray that the great Head of the church will return him safely to these shores.

Nearly every pulpit in the city and vicinity, was supplied with Methodist preaching dur-

Monday morning, April 13.—After religious ser vices, conducted by Rev. Matthew Newhall, the usual variety and number of Reports of Committees were presented and adopted. Several of them are to appear in the "Herald," and also in the "Minutes." The following brethren were admitted on trial: J. DeForest, G. S. Noyes, A. C. Coult, H. L. Kelsey Richard Harcourt, Ezekiel Richardson and Charles

Continued on Trial-Luther T. Townshend Superannuated—Thomas L. Fowler. Voted to hold the next session of Confer

ebanon, N. H. Dr. Durbin addressed the Conference at length, and favored us with an inside view of the missionary organization of the Methodist Episco-pal Church. Every Methodist that heard him must ndeed bless God and take courage. J. P. Magee, Esq., our excellent Book Agent at Boston, addressed the Conference in his usual felicitous vein, and laid before us the interests of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also the Tract Society.

Monday afternoon.-A number of Reports and re olutions were presented, and much busin natched by the Conference.

Affecting remarks were made by Bishop Baker the death of Rev. Elijah Mason, and were followed by singing the 957th Hymn. Rev. A. C. Manson was appointed to pres

emarks in relation to his voyage to Europe. A nittee to appoint Delegates to the various religected. A vote of thanks to the citizens of Haver hill for their kindly entertainment and assid deavors to make our visit to their city one of comfort and for furnishing us with such excellent music and

few appropriate remarks were made by Bishop Baker, followed by singing, and prayer by Rev. S. Norris, when the thirty-fourth hire Conference was closed by reading off the

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE APPOINT-

DOVER DISTRICT. C. MANSON, . . . Presiding Elder. Doper-Linville J. Hall. Great Falls-High St., Charles Young; Main St. an lmon Falls, Cadford M. Dins Rochester-Calvin Holman.

Greenland-George S. Barnes. Rys-Supplied by William H. Stewart. Portsmouth-Sullivan Holman. Hampton-Samuel F. Whidden Seabrook-Freeman Ryder. East Salisbury, Mass .- Charles R. Harding. Amesbury, Mass.—Elijah R. Wilkins. Haverhill, Mass.—R. W. Humphriss.

Union-Hiram L. Kelsey.

wket-J. Lowis Tref

South Newmarket-Eleazer Smith.

Methuen, Mass., and Pelham-Joshua B. Holman. Lawrence, Mass .- Haverhill St., Robert S. Stubb Garden St., Andrew J. Church. Hudson-William Hewes Solem-Irad Taggart : Pleasant St., Daniel C. Br ock, Luther T. Townsend.

Derry-Rufus Tilton.

Londonderry-Oloff H. Call. Kingston-Samuel Beedle Sandown and Danville-Henry Chandler. Hampstead-George W. T. Rogers. Raymond and Fremont-James Adams. Epping-Abraham Folsom.

Deerfield-Josiah P. Stinchfield. Candia-Nathaniel L. Chase. Chester-To be supplied. Auburn-Henry B. Copp.
Frank K. Stratton, Chaplain of the 11th Regim

. H. Volunteers, member of Portsmouth Quarterly Con-

CONCORD DISTRICT ELISHA ADANS, . . . Presiding Elder. Concord—Dudley P. Leavitt, J. M. Buckley. Chichester-Moses T. Cilley. Loudon-Silas Green. Suncook-Lewis Howard. Hooksett-To be supplied. Bow-Supplied by George W. Carr. Manchester-First Church, Hiram A. Matteson; St. Paul's. Jonathan Hall.

Fisherville-Daniel J. Smith. Salisbury-W. D. Cass, Agent. . West Salisbury and Warner-To be supplied. Webster-To be supplied. Wilmot and Sutton-Supplied by Geo. W. Norris. Bristol-George N. Bryant. Alexandria and Hebron—Supplied by J. Mowry Bo Sanbornton Bridge—Orlando H. Jasper, J. Pike. Gilmanton-Moses Sherman. East Sanbornton-Richard Harcourt. Laconia-William H. Thomas. Plymouth-Nelson Green. Rumney-John English. Warren-Josiah Hooper. Haverhill East Haverhill

Chase; one to be supplied.

North Haverhill—George S. Noyes. Landaff-James Mores Bean Lisbon and Lyman-George S. Dearborn. Monroe-To be supplied. Littleton-Silas E. Quimby. Jefferson, Carroll and Dalton-Truman Carter. Simeon P. Heath. Stratford, Stark and Milan-Church Tabor. Columbia-Daniel W. Barber. Sandwich-John Currier. Tuftonboro' and Wolfboro'-Nelson Martin. oro'-To be supplied. South Tamworth-Supplied by Hollis Kendall. Calvin S. Harrington, Professor of Greek Literature Joseph C. Emerson, Chaplain of 7th Regiment of N.

H. Volunteers, member of Fisherville Quarterly Con-Henry Lummus, Principal of N. H. Conference pary and Female College, member of Sanbornton Bridge Quarterly Conference Ralza M. Manly, Chaplain of 16th Regiment of N. H. Volunteers, member of Sanbornton Bridge Quarterly

CLAREMONT DISTRICT. JAMES THURSTON, . . Presiding Elder. Claremont-Henry H. Hartwell. Newport-Silas G. Kellogg. Unity-Supplied by A. C. Dut North Charlestown-Silas Quimby. Cornish-C. R. Homan. Sunapee and Newbury-Joseph Have Croyden-Anthony C. Hardy. North Grantham-Supplied by Richard Newhall. non-Ebenezer A. Smith. North Enfield-Newell Culver. Enfield Centre and Springfield-To be supplied. aan-Reuben Dearborn, East Canaan-Charles U. Dur Washington-Supplied by C. Dingman. Hillsborough Centre-Supplied by H. W. Ackerly rough Bridge-Supplied by H. D. Kimbal Henniker-Nelson M. Bailey. Deering and Antrim-Charles H. Smith Windsor and Stoddard-To be supplied. Lempster-Jesse Wagner. South Acworth—Supplied by H. W. Carter. New Alstead and Gilsum—A. C. Coult. Marlow-Alonzo P. Hatch. Surry and Walpole-To be supplied. Keene-R. Edmund Danforth. Chesterfield-Supplied by T. L. Fowler. Winchester-Joseph W. Guernsey. Hinsdale-Lucien W. Prescott. Marlboro' and Pottersville-Samuel S. Dudley. Peterboro'-L. L. Eastman, Rindge-Lorenzo Draper.

New Ipswich-To be supplied. Brookline and Amherst-George F. Eaton. Nashua-Lowell St., George W. H. Clark; 'Che William H. Jones. Goffstown-To be supplied. J. H. McCarty, transferred to the Providence Conference, and stationed at Mathewson Street Church.

TROY CONFERENCE

nce, and stationed on Summerfield Circuit.

George C. Thomas, transferred to Troy Confer

Ezekiel Richardson, transferred to Baltimore Confer-

The Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Enisconal Church commenced its thirty-first session at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fort Edward, New York, April 15, 1863, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The bishop, O. C. Baker, not having arrived, by reason of the cars failing to make their usual connections B and we had a glorious time." He told another incident. the cars failing to make their usual connections, R. H. Robinson, the Secretary of the last Conference. called the brethren to order, and no one having been appointed by the bishop to preside, requested the aference to ballot for a president pro tem., according to the provisions of the Discipline. William Griffin was elected, and proceded with the

122d Psalm and the 4th chapter of 2d Corinthians, after which the 218th Hymn was sung, and prayer offered by T. Seymour and M. Bates. On calling the roll, by the Secretary ssion, one hundred and nine answered to their

and accuracy, was re-elected Secretary, and William R. Brown and H. Eaton, assistants.

The Conference proceeded to appoint the usual ommittees, namely: Stewards, Education, Missions. tute, Tract Cause, Finance, Slavery, Temperance, Memoirs, Post Offices, and the State of the Nation. Bishop Baker arrived a little past eleven o'clock, and took the chair. The Conference then proceeded to appoint a Committee on Benevolent Contri The bishop announced that the Conferen nce was thorized to draw on the Chartered Fund for \$30,

and on the Book Concern for \$400. The Conference voted to hold a special see morrow afternoou, commencing at half-past two, for the special purpose of receiving the usual Conference

, after which the Conference ad-Proy University, after white o'clock to morrow Thursday, April 16. Conference met at 8 o'clock

. M. Bishop Baker in the chair. Religious services nducted by O. Pier. The bishop presented the circulars of the Sunday School Union and Tract Cause, which were referred

to the committees on those subjects.

The report of the Wesleyan University was ferred to the Committee on Education. The annual report of the Book Committee at New York, and the exhibit of the Book Concern, were

the Concern to be in a healthy state. The 2d Question was next taken up: Who remain on Trial? Five brethren of this class, having passed good examinations with but little or no friction, were ontinued on trial

presented and read to the Conference, which show

The bishop next called up the 4th Question : Who are the Deacons!

Eight noble fellows, with warm hearts and burning zeal for God's glory, were then represented to our view, and their characters passed a good examination. The 5th Question was taken up, and seven of God's servants, who promise great usefulness to the church were elected to elders' orders.

nual d preachers ! As the names of these venerable and beloved brethren were called, several of them gave short addresses of great interest, in which they recounted their triumphs and sorrows. May the churches remember their aged and afflicted pastors who have borne the burden and heat of the day. The bishop presented a communication from the

Took up the 7th Question : Who are the Superan

Faculty of the Biblical Institute, which was read and referred to a special Committee of five to be appointed by the chair. The examination of the character of effective elders was taken up, and continued to the time of

Although it has been a year of wars and rumors of wars, yet God has been with us. Many charges have been favored with glorious revivals of religion. May the great Head of the church continue to revive his work till slavery, rebellion, and evil of every kind, shall be driven from the face of the earth.

Fort Edward, April 17.

PROCEEDINGS OF NEW YORK EAST CON. FERENCE.

Brooklyn, April 8, 1863

MR. EDITOR :- The New York East Conference asembled again on Monday evening, having given an op portunity to those of its members who were citizens of Connecticut to cast their votes. By this means the Republican majority was increased about eighty, for every reacher is a loyalist. At the session on Monday evening a Committee was appointed to provide for administering the oath of allegiance to the Conference. At the opening on Tuesday morning they reported their arrangements, and about 10 o'clock, Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, entered, accompanied by Major General Wool. They were invited to take seats in the alter. The report of the Committee on the State of the Country was immediately called for, and was given. Of course try was immediately called for, and was given. Of course it was full of patriotic expressions, of firm support of the policy and course of the Administration. Rev. Dr. Crooks made the first speech in its favor, and he seemed, if possible, to heap still higher encomiums upon the wisdom and success of our efforts thus far. Dr. Nadall then spoke. He was born in the South and all his natural relations were there now. Said he; " if you divide sectionwise I am of the other party, but if you divide Unionwise and religionwise and Godwise, I am with you heart and hand." This rebellion he hoped soon to hear the last of. He thought it would be like the sister of the little boy who, when asked how old she was when she died, replied, "She wasn't no old, sir, she died a borning." He was interrupted by frequent applause. Mr. Inskip, a returned army chaplain, followed him. He said that Methodist ministers could fight as well as talk. For himself he claimed no credit. His place had been in the rear or an advance and in the front on a retreat, and he has care Wesleyan University, member of Sanbornton Bridge fully kept his position, but there was one minister why Ward. He had left his charge and taken care of a company, and was in action at the first battle of Bull Run His right arm was disabled, but he took his station under a tree, and with a revolver in his left hand "blazed away." Soon there was no one to carry the colors of the regi ment. Of the color guard seven were dead, and the remaining three wounded. Captain "Pelly" grasped the flag in his left hand, and waving it over his head, shouted, "Come on boys, come on." A minie ball entered his side and he fell dead. Let no one hereafter say that Methodist ministers do not love their country, and are not ready to fight for it. The house by this time was crowded in pews, aisles and galleries. The ladies were all crying outright, and many old men were wiping their eyes dry, when Mr. Inskip sat down. The resolutions were in mediately passed by a unanimously rising vote. Judge Betts then proceeded to administer the oath to them in a body. They stood up and held up their right hands and the Secretary read the form and the Judge's " Do you solemnly swear this?" was responded to by a universal "I do." A paper with the oath at the top was prepared for their signatures. Major General Wool was the called upon for a few remarks, and immediately complied. He was greeted with applause, which upon every reference to his services in war, was renewed. He spoke of his letter to General Cass in the commencement of the war, in which he pointed out the very course which events have since taken, and he concluded by saying that he had no doubt but that the cause would soon triumph. When he concluded, Hon. Moses F. Odell, a Sunday School Superintendent in Brooklyn, and a member of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War which has lately reported, was introduced. He began by saying that the Methodist Church had reason to be proud of its representation in the army. He had but a few hours before been told in the Executive mansion by the President himself, that the Methodists had given more men to this war than any other denomination; and it pleased him more to hear this than anything else he ever heard there. During the session of Congress, he went one evening to a meeting held in the neighborhood of one of the hospitals for the wounded soldiers. He was in

When it became again calm, he went on. They came to the place of meeting. It was a house built temporarily of boards, and in it were collected some six hundred oldiers-some of them maimed, some suffering from disease which had followed them from the swamps of the Chickahominy. The chaplain gave out a hymn. Some of them had hymn books and they tried to sing, but it didn't go very well. At last some one shouted out, "Let's sing something that we all know!" "And," said he, "What do you suppose they struck up? why it was the old war song of Methodism, 'On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,' and they sung it with a will. I've heard singing before, but never such singing as that. I looked He was on a transport on the Pamunkey river after the battle of Fair Oaks, and the wounded were being brought on board. A man came to him on deck and asked him to come and speak to a man that was dying. He went, and found the man lying in the cabin with sixty others. He was wounded through the lungs and was fast sinking. Mr. Odell knelt beside him, and the soldier asked him t usual introductory religious services by reading the pray with him; he prayed, and he then asked him to sing What shall I sing ?" man answered, "that suits my case exactly, 'Come you sinners, poor and needy.'" "I could not refuse his re quest," said the Congressman, "although my voice was not in trim for singing, and I come sides of the room voices joined in with me, and we had a regular Methodist prayer meeting then in the very mide of war and death." Mr. Giell concluded with a prophecy of a speedy victory to our armies. The audience was he highest state of enthusiasm. Tears rolled down the cheeks of the Judge whose calling does not often give such evidence of emotion, and the General found means mmittees, namely: Stewards, Butter, Biblical Insti-anday Schools, Claims, Bible Cause, Biblical Insti-to express his pleasure. A minister proposed that they rise and sing the doxology. Few of those present ever heard the majesty of Old Hundred rolled off with such volume and feeling as then. All hearts were moved and all voices joined in the chorus of praise:

The Conference then proceeded with its regular but

company with Governor Buckingham. At the mention of that name, the crowd no longer restrained themselves,

but peal followed peal of applause during the next fev

ness, but the crowd who shook hands with the general for a time interrupted. This grand episode in the regular routine will produce a good effect on the minds of the preachers. They will go back to their fields of labor strengthened in their love of country and in their confidence in the final success of Union sentiments and Union

BELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few nonths past; many have been gathered into the fold of Blondin and two captains. Christ, and are now rejoicing in a Saviour's love. And such has been the effect of this revival upon the hearts of the brethren and friends, that they have unitedly gone to the work of erecting a parsonage. May Heaven speed

CENTRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letter from Secretary Chass.—On Saturday, the 11th, the Loyal National League, of New York, celebrated the them on in this good work. Much credit is due to Rev. Bros. J. Colby and C. King for their faithful labors with

Another Boston Church Sold .- The Central Congregational Society have sold their real estate on Winter Street 44 feet, and includes the church and the parsonage house the rear, making about 11,000 square feet. The society retains the right to occupy the church one year by paying interest on the purchase money.

Baptists,-A great struggle is going on among the Baptists in England between the strict Baptists who hold o close communion and the General Baptists who do not make immersion a strict prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. The latter is led by such men as Mr. Spurgeon and Baptist Noel. There is a proposition on the part of some of them to unite with the Independents or Congregationalists, leaving the opinions and practice on baptism free. The regular Baptists in the United States generally sympathize only with the close communion party.

Bro. Rufus R. Cook, so well known to the Sunday Schools of Boston and vicinity, many of which he has addressed, is now laboring to help and bless the unfortunate, as Chaplain of the Boston Jail, and an agent in behalf of the Police Court. He is well adapted to the good

Rev. C. C. Cone, who for the last eight years has been Presiding Elder of the Gardiner and Portland Districts, Maine Conference, has been appointed Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of Maine. We bespeak for him a cordial reception, and the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the Bible, and the noble institution he represents. Among all the institutions of the age, no one is more important or has stronger claims upon the church and the world, than the American Bible Society. Rev. S. F. Chase, of the East Maine Conference, has been appointed Chaplain of the 3d Maine Regiment, and

has just joined his charge at Falmouth, Va. Pope Pius is dying. A Turin letter of March 16, says the career of the Pope is fast drawing to a close; the old man is failing day by day. "The lamp wants oil," said the Pope himself, "but the oil of life is only given by God. When it pleases him to extinguish my lamp 1 am

Operations in Virginia .- A Washington letter in the New York Commercial says it is no secret that already the troops before Washington are on the march, com-

reprimands in general terms, officers who send incorrect nformation from the picket lines. The outposts of an army, he says, are its safeguards, and those whose fears flag or his comrades in battle. The fate of a battle may e changed by such reports. Officers will be held responsible that their reports from the front are perfectly reliable. Regiments not moving promptly when ordered, permitting straggling, or where the officers show a lack of capacity and zeal in pushing forward and overby corps commanders in such cases for the enforcement

small craft, each mounting one heavy gun. No fears are of Gen. Fremont was eminently characterized by earnestexpressed as to the result of the conflict, should the rebels ness, ability and most unquestionable loyalty.

from Gen. Palmer to Major Gen. Dix states that Gen. Foster has been relieved. A river steamer, with a regiment of troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition on the Tar River, and reached the wharf at Washington on the 14th. The correspondent of the Washington Star says the river abounds with fine shad at this season, and fish of all varieties, and the town is the depot for provisions for miles around; so there is no immediate fear of starving at present, especially as we have kept a Union force there previously. The small force he has could safe enough. The rebels must shell the town before he surrenders, or he can cross the bridge and defend it, or

Later despatches state that Gen. Foster run the block ade in a steamer, and arrived at Newbern April 15. A

From the Department of the South.—The Nahant and Passaic were the only Monitors injured in the attack on Charleston, so as to interfere with their fighting qualities. The Nahant received the most serious injury; the socket should be willing to die, besides the wife of his bosom or the children of his loins: first, his God, then his country and get the turret to revolve again. The only trouble with the Passaic was the protrusion of a bolt-head in the turret, which prevented one of the slides of her port stopper from opening. A cold chisel and an hour's application of the hammer remedied the obstruction. The cation of the hammer remedied the obstruction. The was at one point penetrated by a steel-pointing rifle shot, injury. As to their steering qualities they are unequaled Nantucket and Montauk received no injuries, so far as did not have so much confidence in new inventions, and still believed in the good old wooden vessels. It is said son's torpedo for destroying submarine obstructions was not used. In view of these things some people think that to entrust their management to officers who are not, from River, but there is another rumor more probable, which is, that the reconnoisance, which accomplished so little. is to be followed by a bonn fide attack, which is to be continued so long as an iron-clad can fire a gun.

During the high tides of the latter part of this month it will be easier to manœuvre the vessels in the channel, and the Ironsides, which in the recent attack touched bottom twice, would be able to do more efficient service. Charleston were occupied by Federal troops, protected by

cing the penalty of death on all persons found guilty of will be arrested and tried or sent beyond the lines. The son, expressed, or implied will not be tolerated in this and Miss Hattie Booker, of Rutherford County, Tenn. wife of the Captain of the pirate Alabama, who has been

had been driven from his home because he was accused of down by President Monroe in his message of Dec. eporting a Knight of the Golden Circle to the Com- 1823, comprises the three following distinct principles of officers, and told him to rely on the civil authorities; but dling with American affairs, as those Governments inter

officers, and told him to rely on the civil authorities; but if he was not protected, the offenders would be dealt with under the order.

From the Department of the Cumberland.—The Louis-ville Democrat says that Gen. Rosecrans is placing the whole Cumberland River in a strong state of defense. A correspondent says that the General seems to have a vision of the future, when Tennessee will be the theatre for the grand and final struggle of the rebellion, and, accordingly, he is preparing to meet the shock. The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Donesloon have been gathering all the horses fit for cavalry service. To put a stop to this, Gen. Rosecrans ordered all the good horses in the

neighborhood to be taken by a Federal force. While mit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been the same number of rebels. A skirmish ensued in which 21 of the latter were taken prisoners, including Major

second anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter. Ad-

"It is my fixed faith, gentlemen, that God does not mean that this American republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our country will live. Notwithstanding all the violence and machinations of traitors and their sympathizers, on this or the other side of the Atlantic, our country will live. And while our country lives, slavery the chief source and cause and agent of our ills, will die.

"The friends of the Union in the South, before the rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a conse-

rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a consequence of secession, if that madness should prevail. Nothing, in my judgment, is more certain than the full-fillment of these predictions. Safe in the States before the rebellion, from all Federal interference, slavery has come out from its shelter under State constitutions and laws to assail the National life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fances and stings.

work of reforming the vicious and comforting the sorrow-

come out from its shelter under State constitutions and laws to assail the National life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fangs and stings.

What matter how it dies? Whether as a consequence or object of the war, what matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence indicates clearly enough how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel slave States by military order, decree or proclamation, not to be disregarded or set aside in any event as a mullity, but maintained and executed with perfect good faith to all the enfranchised, and it will come in loyal slave States by the unconstrained action of the people and their legislators, aided freely and generously by their brethren of the free States. I may be mistaken in this; but if I am another, better way will be revealed.

"Meantime it seems to me very necessary to say distinctly what many shrink from saying. The American blacks must be called into this conflict, not as cattle, not now even as contrabands, but as men. In the free States, and, by the proclamation, in the rebel States, they are free men. The Attorney General, in an opinion which defies refutation, has pronounced these freed men citizens of the United States. Let, then, the example of Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored regiments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these blacks, acclimated, familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization and do their part. We need their good will. capable of great endurance, receive suitable military or-ganization and do their part. We need their good will, and must make them our friends. We must have them for guides, for scouts, for all military service in camp or field for which they are qualified. Thus employed, from a burthen they will become a support, and the hazards, privations and labors of the white soldiers will be propor-tionately diminished.

onately diminished.
Some one will object, of course. There are always Some one will object, of course. There are always objectors to everything practical. Let experience dispel honest fears and refute captious or disloyal cavil.

Above all, gentlemen, let no doubt rest on our resolution to sustain, with all our hearts, and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let the ranks be filled up; let their supplies be sufficient and regular; let their pay be sure. Let nothing be wanting to them which can insure activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang on him, and, inspired by this thought, let him dare and do all that is possible to be dared and done."

Gen. Fremont's Administration .- The Committee on the Conduct of the War say much should be pardoned in ne compelled to act so promptly, and with so little at his command. Some of the arms engaged by Gen. Fremont for his department were diverted to the Army of the Potomac by the Government, and his department long felt the want of an adequate supply. As to the fortifications round St. Louis, Gen. Fremont but carried out what Gen. Lyon deemed necessary. In regard to reinforcing promptly points threatened by the enemy, they The Government called upon him for troops to be sent coming obstacles, must be specially reported for such | East, at the time when he was most engaged in procuring eglect, in addition to other measures that may be taken forces for the assistance of Col. Mulligan. Those that were left he sent promptly, and only failed to render as-Suffolk, with a force estimated at 26,000, but as late as ment respecting the advantages to be derived from having the 14th the fighting had been confined to skirmishing gunboats on the Western rivers. They think General Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation was a most effectading between the rebel batteries and the Union forts, and ive measure, and as proof they refer to the subsequent the gunboats on the Nansemond River; this river empties adoption of the measure by Gen. Hunter, and afterwards into the James River above Norfolk; the gunboats are by the President; and on the whole the administration

A Soldier's Letter .- A Connecticut colored soldier, From North Carolina .- Accounts respecting Gen. Fos- writing to his wife from Stafford Court House, Virginia,

> "They shall see these gentle monkeys, that they thought they had so fast in chains and fetters, coming on thought they had so fast in chains and fetters, coming on a long visit to them, with rifle, sabre and all the terrible trappings of war. Not one at a time, cringing like whipped hounds as we were, but by thousands, and if that don't suffice, by millions. Like Pharaoh's lice, we shall be found in all his palaces, will be his terror and his torment; he shall yet wish he had never heard of us. We will never forsake him until he repents in sackcloth and ashes his crime of taking from us our manhood and reducing us to the brute creation. We will accept nothing but, without mental or other reservation, our rights and liberties. He shall give up his monkeyizing, his demoniac, infernal plan of ruining our country and destroying our race. The black man shall yet hold up his head and be a man; not a poor, despised brute. But his own good hands must help strike the blows and gain the victory through blood, before the American, slavery-taught white man. With all his books and the vast amount of learnman. With all his books and the vast amount of learning and the light of civilization shining on his path, he is still in the dark. In spite of his sufferings at the hands of the slave power, the loss of his sons who have fallen in the defense of his insulted flag, his loss of treasures and the threatened loss of his country, he is yet blind.

"Now, wife, although I love you and would grant anything in reason to one who has been so kind and so faithful and true to her husband, yet there is something which the true man should hold dear, and for which he soldiers, that made you speak so quick and without fore-thought, bidding me desert my flag and leave my country to fall into the hands of its worst enemies. You did not speak such words as those on the day when I stood before your face, but a tear in your eye, that if I thought it was my duty to go to what was then a white man's war, to 'go, and may God bless you!' I was prouder of you that day than the day the minister bid me salute my

Government has sent another note to Great Britain concerning the sailing of privateers from English ports, pro-testing in very strong terms against such business, and hinting that the responsibility for letting out any more piratical craft rests upon Her Majesty's Government. Minister Adams, in his correspondence with the British Government on the subject, has reminded the English that they are setting a bad precedent. If the British Government has not had sufficient evidence to warrant it in preventing the fitting out of privateers, so, in case the British were engaged in a war in which the United States was neutral, our Government would require equally strong evidence to enable it to prevent the fitting of the English papers see it in that light, and for the

who was appointed by Gen. Banks to superintend the system of compensated negro labor, reports that the plan works well. He says the negroes are more comfortable the Government will be saved the expense of supporting them; crops will be raised the present season; the comaiding the rebels. Persons sympathizing with the rebels pensation will teach them the use of money and the value order says : "It must be distinctly understood that trea- the position of the white laborer. The colored people were told that they must work for planters for a compenepartment." Two arrests have been made in Cincinsti under the order, Miss Fanny Battles, daughter of rations, and in all cases they voluntarily chose betwixt the two. Mr. Hepworth finds the colored people more intelligent and better aware of the position of affairs than he had been led to expect. He has arrived at these conclusions after visiting the negroes huddled together in encampments, and subsequently visiting them again on

The Monroe Doctrine .- The Monroe Doctrine, as nander of the district, was sent back the 14th with the action, the enforcement of which excludes European med

The Next Congress.—The members elected to the next Congress, thus far, are classified as follows:

Maryland elects six members, three of whom, at least, will be on the Administration side. Kentucky elects nine

les and uppers of shoes has recently been put in operawith the common family sewing machines would almost

hem that notwithstanding their cheering prospects peace food, unless they raise provision instead of cotton and to raising food, and a plan prepared by the Secretary of

The Confederate Loan.-The Paris correspondent the New York Journal of Commerce says the French Government would not permit the loan to be published, quoted at the Bourse. The bankers object to it as being ral impression prevailed that the loan had been taken up those who had already advanced more than enough t pay their subscription. A letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, 10th inst., states that \$50,000 of the Confederate loan was put up at auction that day, and 60 cents on a dollar found no bidders and was withdrawn.

barn owned by Rev. Jefferson Hascall, in Shrewsbury Mass., about one o'clock on the 14th inst., and both were part of the house, made their escape from the window. The furniture in the lower part of the dwelling-house was partly saved. The cattle, horses and carriage in the barn were saved, but ten tons of hay, a hundred bushels of orn, and one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and everything in the cellar, were consumed. The loss is about \$3,000, and the insurance \$2,000.

Negro Testimony Bill.—The Legislature has passed

Gen. Washington's Private Seal .- This relic of the Father of his Country is still preserved by S A. Wash-Pribune: "The seal was left to the late Bushrod Washigton, of Mt. Vernon, who left the same to my father, the late Bushrod Washington, Jr., the then nearest rela tive of the name, who, on his death, left the same to me his oldest son." Mr. Washington's oldest son is in the army, and, should he survive his father, will be the next

The Irish laborors in New York city have determined hat colored men shall not have employment. They have assaulted the negroes at different times, but the police Irish in an affray on South Street was shot by a negro. The white laborers notified the merchants not to employ colored men, but have been overcome by the police, and at latest accounts black and white men were working

London spreads over more than 120 square miles, con tains 2,600 miles of streets, has 360,000 houses, a population of 3,000,000, and an assessed annual rental of over

According to a list kept by Captain J. H. Upton, Secretary of the Shipmasters' Association, of New York,

The California Legislature has passed a law authoriz-ing soldiers from that State who are serving in Utah and New Mexico to vote for State officers at the coming gen-eral election. According to the amended constitution

Enlistment of Minors .- Patrick Kearns, of Boston, en-the 16th inst., examined before United States Commissioner Merwin, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining money from the United States, and ordered to recognize in the sum of \$1,500 to appear for trial.

There have been several similar cases where parents have obtained the discharge of their sons from the miliand making service to the country the most desirable alternative. The penalty of making a false oath to defraud the Government is a heavy fine and a long term of

ton Journal, with the Army of the Potomac, says that for some time those who are members of the "Kearney Brigade" have gloried in the small square bit of scarlet loth which they have worn on the tops of their caps, Gen. Birney of Philadelphia, who now commands the brigade, learning that the entire army were to wear Kearney badges," although of varied forms and colors, determined to adopt a more permanent decoration, like the Crosses of the French Legion of Honor. He has arned a right to wear them. They are in the shape of Maltese cross, suspended by a bit of scarlet ribbon, and will bear on their face as a legend, "The Kearney Cross," while on the other side will be the names of the bloody

orps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, General Hooker has suspended the execution of the order

the service all Colonels and Majors of regiments which have not five hundred effective men, until the effect of such a step\_can be laid before the President.

Public Enemies.—A Union meeting in Brown County, Ind., was broken up by a company of Knights of the Golden Circle, headed by Lewis Prosser, an ex-member of the Legislature. A sargeant was killed, and Prosser was wounded. A sufficient military force has been sent to arrest the traitors. Another difficulty occurred at Danville, in which five persons were wounded. The General commanding has issued an address declaring the Knights of the Golden Circle to be public enemies, and to be dealt with as such. He also cautions people against the use of Butternut and Copperhead badges.

More Ivan close All the secret feet which have not fire the first process of the color of the work of the color of the color of the Legislature. A sargeant was killed, and Prosser was wounded. A sufficient military force has been sent to arrest the traitors. Another difficulty occurred at Danville, in which five persons were wounded. The General commanding has issued an address declaring the Knights of the Golden Circle to be public enemies, and to be dealt with as such. He also cautions people against the use of Butternut and Copperhead badges.

More Ivan close to the feetive men, until the effect of grass, properties, 30 deck. Call Skins, \$3 deckland, \$3 deckland, \$3 deckland, \$4 deck the use of Butternut and Copperhead badges.

rom \$380,000 to \$400,000. They are to be finished and dded to the Navy in about six months.

General Schofield, who was lately in chief command of the army of the frontier, has been ordered to report to

and the increasing demand for the restoration of the Union at any price, and says European sympathy has

proceedings will call for serious attention on the part of

The London Army and Navy Gazette of the 28th ult, has the following paragraph:

"The whole of the screw gunboats attached to three divisions of the Chatham steam reserve in the Medway are to undergo a careful inspection at the hands of the dockyard officials, who are to make a confidential report to the Admiralty of the condition of each, together with any recommendatious as to the propriety of selling any of the number by private contract, instead of retaining them in the service. Nearly the whole of the fleet of gunboats now at Chatham were built for the Admiralty at private dockyards during the Russian War, since which period only a few have been employed on active service."

tion at the New Bedford Boot and Shoe Manufactory. It from the people of England, and at this time there are is a new article for that neighborhood, and those familiar schemes on foot there of great importance."

The Polish insurrection is still threatening. Ponsiov s soon take it for a saw mill. Its cost is \$400, and it is has been taken by the insurgents. They have also cap apable of turning out 125 pairs per day. A pegging tured Radem, which was evacuated by General Alzowky and they seized the public treasury of that town. The insurrection has broken out in the departments of Peoniewiz and Swalo. The peasants, nobility and middle classes

Prince William, of Denmark, King, and appointed a Committee to go to Copenhagen and offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

Direct advices from the city of Mexico up to March 23, received in Washington, report some progress of the French in their operations against Puebla. They have occupied two important hills, four miles from Puebla, the road to the city of Mexico. In a skirmish on March no better than a lottery in point of security, and in prin- 22 the French were compelled to retire. The Mexicans were still in excellent spirits, and another stirring procla mation had been issued by President Juarez.

Letters Received from April 11 to 18.

M Adams—J C Allen—D K Andrews—O W Adams—R W Allen—D K Bannister—David Blair—W C Bridgeman—J W Butler—E Benton—L D Bentley—J M Bailey—M Bryant—Noah Best—L A Bosworth—L R S Brewster—J H Crowell—J Chanolner—F A Clapp—J D S Curtis—O M Cousins—V A Cooper—N F Culver—W Carr—W C Cady—F P Caldwell—I E Chase—C Dewey—J P Davis—A Durkee—J A Dean—B C Delan—H Eastman—S A Edmoads—C Edgerty—Edward Fenno—J Frankland—P N Granger—G F Gavitt—R R Gould—I C Gentlener—Benj Gill—F T George—L L Hauser—A C Hurd—L E Hardy—J R Hammond—W Hewes—W H Haten—J A King—Joseph King—W Kellen—W R Lurvey—I Lo Baron—A D Litchfeld—H Lummis—H C Leouard—H Murphy—C H G Miner—J A Morelens—S Mellen—J McMoran—A J Nickerson—Henry Powers—J Perrin—E C Parker—J S Perry—C A Plumer—C Parkman Jr—D W Loud—R A Rich 2—S M Round—K H Rackliffe—H D Robinson—A P Rand—A Reynold—E Robbins—F A Sowle—I H Soven—S Sanborn & Co—J N Sheffield \$2.40—H Snow—E Smith—W E Sheldon—J H Thomas—Geo C Thomas—N Tibbals & Co—G Wingate—J White—H A Wilson—W P Walden—A Willi.

J. P. Mager, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

### The Markets.

Corrected from the Mass, Ploughman and N. E. Farmer. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 16.
At market 750 Beeves, 80 Stores, 1500 Sheep and Lambe nd 1000 Swine,

Market Beef—Extra \$9.00 \$9.50; first quality \$8.50; second

uality \$7.00 g 8.00; third quality, \$5.50 g 6.00.

Working Ozen—\$100, 113, 120 g 136.

Milch Coss—\$46 @ 48; common do, \$20 @ 21.

Yearlings-\$00; two years old, \$19 @ 21; three years old Hides—8} @ 9c per h.

Tallow—8 @ 8}c ♥ h.

Calf Skins—14c per lb. Pelts—\$3.50 § 4.00.

Sheep and Lambs-\$1.00 9 1.50; extra \$5.50 \$ 6.00. Spring Pigs-Wholesale 4j @ 5je; retail 5 @ 7e.

RETAIL PRICE. 

WHOLESALE PRICE.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.,
eash price, 14 00 @15 00
Navy Mess, bbl, 13 25 @13 50
No. 1 do, 10 00 @11 00
Pork, Boston extra clear
₱ bbl., 22 02 10
Boston No. 2, bbl., €10 00
Ohio extra clear, €19 00
Ohio Lard, bbls, 10 30 @15 00
Do. Cleaf, 00 00 00 01 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 30 @15 00
Hams, Boston, ₱, ₱, ₱ 2 10
Do. Ohio, ₱ ₱, ₱, ₱ 2 10
Do. Ohio, ₱ ₱, ₱ 2 10
Do. Ohio, ₱ B, ₱ 3 10
Do. Ohio, ₱ B, ₱ 3 20
Whole Hogs, 8 8 8|
BUTTER, CHEESE AND
EGGS.

Butter, in tubs, 23 00 @25 00
2d do, 16 00 €20 00
Cheese, best, per ton, 13 00 @15 00
Do. common, 11 00 €13 00
Do. common, 11 00 €23 00

HAY. 

EASTERN CONFERENCES POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. O. S. Howe, Lynn, Mass.
Rev. J. M. Bailey, Leominster, Mass.
Rev. T. D. Sleeper, Fairton, Cumb. Co., N. J.
Rev. N. Culver, Lebanon, N. H.
Rev. O. W. Adams, South Deerfield, Mass.
Rev. F. T. George, Athol Depot, Mass.

DOVER DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.

April—Rochester, 24, 25; Union, 25, 26.

Agy—Great Falls. High Street, C. Young, 1, 3; Main St. and Salmon Falls. at Salmon Falls, 2, 3; Dover, P.M., 3, 4; Derry, A.M., 9, 10; Londonderry, P.M., 10, 11; Hudson, Wm. Hewes, 10, 12; Lawrence, Haverhill Street, R. Stubbs, 16, 17; Garden Street, A. J. Church, 17, 29; Methuen, J. B. Holman, 16, 17, Quarterly Conference, 7 ovening; Pleasant Street, P.M., 17, 18; North Salem, J. W. Adams, 17, 19; New Market, A. M., 22, 24; South New Market, P. M., 23, 24; Raymond and Tremmont, J. Adams, 29, 30; Epping, A. Folsom, 29, 31, Q. Conf. P. M.; Deerfield, 30, 31, Q. Conf., evening; Candia, P. M., 31; Chaster, P.M., N. L. Chase, 31.

June—Haverhill, P.M., 7, 8; West Haverhill, A.M., 6, 7; Kingston, S. Beedle, 7, 9; Hampstead, 14, 16; Sandown and Danville, G. W. T. Rogers, at S., 14, 16; Amesbury, A. M., 30, 21; East Salisbury, P.M., 21, 22; Seabrook, P.M., C. R. Harding, 21, 23; Portsmouth, S. Holman, 26, 28; Hampton, A.M., 47, 28; Rye, P.M., 25; Greenland, G. S. Barnea, 28, 29. Lawrence, April 18th, where it now reads, "She with her father, mother and older sister camesonward for prayers in our series of meetings at Simonton's Corner, Camdon, Feb., 1882," it should read 1862.

In this city, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Parker, Charles Henry tedman Tewksbury, of Winthrop, Mass., to Francesca Pen-leton, daughter of Jonathan Pendleton, Esq., of Northport dieton, daughter of Jonathan Pendleton, Esq., of Northport, Maine.

In Nahant, April 15, by Rev. W. C. High, Rev. George S. Noves, of the N. H. Conference, to Miss Mary S. Murdock, of Nahant.

In Dorehester, 11th inst., by Rev. L. Fish, Mr. George J. Warren, of Boston, to Miss Frances Graham, of Dorehester. In Somerville, 13th inst., by Rev. Henry M. Loud, Rev. J. L. Roberts, of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Chaplain of 4th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, to Miss Annie H. Marston, of Somerville, and daughter of Dr. Ephraim Marston, of Cambridgeport.

In Lynn, April 2, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. James Leroy Lewis to Miss R. Jennie Hanners, both of Lynn.

In Saugus, April 16, by Rev. L. P. Frost, Lieut. Wm. H. Homans, of the 54th Regiment Mass. Volunteers to Miss Olive M., daughter of Rev. James Blodgett, all of Maplewood.

In Holliston, April 19, by Rev. J. S. Barrows, George K. Manning to Rebecca Colman, both of H.

In Peuchscot, Me., March 1, by Rev. J. Soeph King, Mr. Barker Wardwell to Miss Abby Jane Varnum, both of P. In Fayette, Me., March 4, by Rev. P. Libby, Mr. Jonathan Pike, Jr., of East Livermore, Me., to Miss Jane Bamford, of Fayette, Me.

In Southport, Mc., Dec. 18, by Rev. C. A. Plumer, Mr. Charles W. Pierre to Miss Abbine Welfown: also April 10.

In Somerville, April 6, Frank Baker, only child of Rev. T. B. and C. M. Treadwell, aged 4 years, 7 mouths and 15 days. In North An-on, Me., April 15, Mrs. Sarah R. Whittier, wife of Rev. True Whittier, of the Maine Conference.

### Advertisements.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, HATS. CUSHMAN & BROOKS have just opened a Large Invoice of these goods at very Low Prices. All of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles. Stores 72 and 74 Tremont Street, opposite Tremont House April 22

A GOOD SPRING MEDICINE. Almost every one, in the spring of the year, feels the necessity of something to tone up the system, and relieve the feeling of languor and lassifude which is so common. Alcoholic preparations will stimulate the system for the moment, but the effect is more than counterbalanced by the depression which follows:

The undersigned desire to inform their friends and the permutation. This is accomplished by the PERUVIAN SYRUP or protected solution of PROTOX-LIBE OF IRON which supplies the blood with its life element, iron, and infuses strength, rigor, and new tife into all parts of the system.

For diseases peculiar to Females it is a specific. We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by one of the most eminent jurists in New England to a friend in this city:—"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man, of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tromulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. "I have need the Liver Invigorators prepared by Dr. Sanford, my family, and have found it a medicine of great cause for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has high commendation."

J. W. Van Burrn,
Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church,
New Lotts, Long Island.

The Liver Invigorator, compounded entirely from Gums, prevents and cures Bilious Attacks, and all Liver derangements; cures Sick Headache, and prevents its recurrence; cures Dyspepsia, Diarrham, and Dysentery. A sure cure for Chronic Diarrham, where ulceration has not actually taken place. Cures all diseases caused by deranged-Liver, such as Costiveness and Sour Stomach; removes Biotches from the Face, and Yellowness from the Skin; purfice the Blood, and acts as a powerful Tonic in all cases—never debilitating, and perfectly safe under any circumstances.

Messrs. M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

Gents.—I have the pleasure to assure you that the Sanforn's Liver Invisorator purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almos a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my name for the good of the afflicted, frby so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAKE.

Proprietor.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

April 22 1y 208 Broadway, New York.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY
AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE, East Greenwich, R. I.
This institution affords superior advantages in the Sciences,
Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting and
Music. Exercises in Gymnastics and Calisthenics. No increase in the rates afnor the war began except that the price
of board has been raised to \$2.25 per week. SUMMER TERM
REGINS APRIL 23D. Send for a Circular.
April 15
41
B. D. AMES, Principal.

A GOOD WORD TO THE LADIES. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
SHAWLS, CAPES, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS at LOW prices. Come early, and secure the best bargains.
Our stock consists of articles found in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE.

COPP & PEAR. (Successors to F. A. Steele,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GOLD BORDERED AND OTHER WINDOW SHADES.
Shade Linen,

" Patches,
" Hollands,
" Fixtures and Trimg's,
Brocatele,
Damasks,
" Ac., &c., &c.,

# Advertisements.

PRICE LIST.

American Organ,
Do. do. with Sub Bass,
Organ Harmonium,
Do. Melodeon with two Banks,
Double Reed Melodeon,
Six octave Melodeon,
Five octave Carved Melodeon,
One half Double Reed
Five octave, Extra finish
"
" Piano style "
" Portable "
Four and a half octave Portable Me

HELP THE SICK AND WOUNDED. THE
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION is now fully organized, so
that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army, with
stores and religious reading and instruction.
Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Soldiers and Sailors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian mee, who go without pay and give personally to those
who need, accompanying such distribution by words of religious counsel and cheer, and by such personal attention as
may be needed. Over seventy such men were on the battlefields in Maryland, doing all that Christian sympathy could
devise for the wounded and dying, and distributing stores.
Others are spending their time in the hospitals where they
are welcomed by surgeons and men.
The main object of the Commission is the religious welfare
of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this by
first munistering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to
Christ.
Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and

first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed

For further information, directions and documents, address CHARLES DEMOND, & Court Street, Boston.

All stores should be addressed to L. P. ROWLAND, JR., Ag.-nt, Tremont Temple, Boston, and money be sent to Joseph Store, Esq., 112 Tremont Street, Boston.

Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

The members of the Commission are—
George H. Stuart, Esq., Phildelphia,
Rev. Rollin H. Nele, D. D., Boston,
Chaffes Demond, Esq., Boston,
Rev. Hishop E. S., Sanes, D. D., New York,
Rev. James Rells, D. D., Brooklyn,
Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington,
John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia,
Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia
Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, Cincinnati,
Col. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis,
John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago.

John V. Farwell, Esq., S. TOBEY, COB SLEEPER,

East Boston.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M.
July 30

COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. This article has, the past five years, established a splendid reputation, and is now acknowledged to be the most effective and profitable Fertillzer ever offered to the Farmers and Gardeners of New England.

The sale is rapidly increasing from year to year. Every Farmer should give it a trial.

Once introduced, a much larger quantity is wanted the next season, as one trial never shits to convince the purchaser and his neighbors of the practical money making and money-saving value of this manure,—vastly superior to any other in the market.

This increases and improves the the present crop wonderfully, and does not injure the land. On the contrary, it benefits and improves the soil, and the effect is evident on the following crops for one, two, and in some instances, even three years, after the first and only application.

Country merchants will do well to introduce this in their towns, and they can soon build up a large trade, as every one using it buys more the next season, and his neighbor seeing the good result, is at once satisfied that 'tis for his interest to buy the next year.

Pamphlets and Circulars containing trustworthy testimonials, and results of experiments by Farmers and Gardeners of well known intelligence and respectability, mailed to any address on application.

These Pamphlets also contain full directions for using.

Soid at wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by OLIVER AMES & SONS, successors to NOURAE, MASON & Co., Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, OVER QUINOY MARKET, Hoston.

### Advertisements.

RAGS AND OLD PAPER. Cash paid for White and Colored Rags, Newspapers, Pamphlets, old Books and Accounts. They can be sent in any quantities by Expressmen to GEO. W WHEELRIGHT.

Paper Manufacturers, No. 25 Water Street, Boston, April 8

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TRETHING.

This valuable preparation is 'the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with news. Cities.

FAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS Slate, Poyal Purple, Crimson, Violet. Crimson, Violet. FAMILY DYE COLORS.
For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors.

A SAVING OF 30 PER CENT.
These Dyes are mixed in the form of powders concentrated, are thoroughly tested, and put in neat packages. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dyes wich perfect anceess. Directions inside.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 258 Brosdway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every City and Town Feb 18 3mos

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]
The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bella for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substautial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other approved Mountings, and varranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular. Address.

March 25

March 26

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March 28

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS. 1 1y

ARNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KULLER.
SHREWSBURY, March 9, 1860.

Dr. Seth Arnold—My dear Sir:—For four or five years I have been using your Balsam, and a little more than one year your Cough Killer. These are two of the best remedies I ever knew, or ever expect to. It is too bad they are not knowneverywhere. I have lost three children by bowel diseases, and should have lost all, for aught I can see, had it not been far your Balsam. I have recommended them everywhere, and much good has been done. Why can you not fill the world with the knowledge of these remedies some way? for you can speak with more assurance in regard to results, than any other man in the world. I do not know how you got the knowledge of these remedies but I am quite sure no other medicines can surpass them or equal them. Thousands die every year who would live if they could only get them. I hope, doctor, you will not leave this world, and take this knowledge with you. I never have seen you advertise in the papers. Would it not be a great benefit to the people to do so? Do not think me a flatterer: what I say I fally believe. I only am sorry that all do not know as well as I do the great value of your medicines. If I had your skill, I think I should try and get this knowledge before the whole people. If it can once be tried, the sale is almost sure ever afterwards. I should not dare to get out of either medicine.

Your with respect,

JEFFERSON HABCALL.
For sale in most of the villages in New England.

Nov 5 A RNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KILLER.

SPRING FARMING TOOLS. The undersigned invite the attention of Merchants and Farmers to their large stock of PLOUGHS, HAY CUTTERS, CHURNS, HARROWS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. &c., manufactured by us expressly for the New England trade. Our stony land Ploughs are pronounced superior to any others by those who have used them. Ploughs are pronounced superfor to any others by those who have used them.

We also offer a large and fresh stock of SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, RAKES, with a general assortment of small tools for the Garden.

We are sole agents in Boston for the UNION MOWING MACHINE.

Also, GRASS, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, PHOSPHATE OF LIMB, &c. &c.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
39 & 40 South Market Street, Boston, And Chicopee Falls, Mass.

N. B.—All orders and communications by express or mail, will be executed with care and dispatch.

16 March 25

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the World.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or

We say that RALWAY'S READY RELIEF is the measuring and powerful medicine known in the world. This is not beasting; try it, if you feed aceptical, and he convinced it combines in its composition the properties of a diffusive stimulant, an Antiseptic, a mild but effective Astringent, and a direct power over the acrees, neither marcotic nor another that relieves pain, in a manner peculiar to itself, and for which we have no word in the English language exactly to express that action. The French call it Soulagement. So much for internal administration. When applied externally, it will be found a most powerful counter irritant, instantly reddening the surface to which it is applied, and withdrawing the bloom on elgaboring part, where it may be congested on heaped up, causing pain and leading to inflammation. If full list he indication of equalizing the circulation most effective ly and most beautifully, to minds that can understand it action.

the work of creeting a parsonage. May Heaven speed them on in this good work. Much credit is due to Rev.

Bros. J. Colby and C. King for their fairles. such has been the effect of this revival upon the hearts of Bros. J. Colby and C. King for their faithful labors with

Another Boston Church Sold.—The Central Congregational Society have sold their real estate on Winter Street of \$105,000. The estate has a front on Winter Street of \$44 feet, and includes the church and the parsonage house in the rear, making about \$11,000 square feet. The society retains the right to occupy the church one year by paying interest on the purchase money.

Baptists.—A great struggle is going on among the Baptists in England between the strict Baptists who hold not make immersion a strict prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. The latter is led by such men as Mr. Spurgeon and Baptist Noel. There is a proposition on the part of some of them to unite with the Independents or Congregationalists, leaving the opinions and practice on baptism some of them to unite with the Independents or Congregationalists, leaving the opinions and practice on baptism free. The regular Baptists in the United States generally sympathize only with the close communion party.

PERSONAL.

laws to assail the National life. It will surely die, pierceu by its own fangs and stings.

What matter how it dies? Whother as a consequence or object of the war, what matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence indicates clearly enough how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel alave States by military order,

man is failing day by day. "The lamp wants oil," said the Pope himself, "but the oil of life is only given by God. When it pleases him to extinguish my lamp 1 am

### NEWS FROM THE WAR.

Operations in Virginia .- A Washington letter in the New York Commercial says it is no secret that already the troops before Washington are on the march, com-

reprimands in general terms, officers who send incorrect nformation from the picket lines. The outposts of an deserve death as the base wretch who deserts his country's flag or his comrades in battle. The fate of a battle may lack of capacity and zeal in pushing forward and over-

between the sharpshooters of the two armies, and cannonthe gunboats on the Nausemond River; this river empties adoption of the measure by Gen. Hunter, and afterwards into the James River above Norfolk; the gunboats are by the President; and on the whole the administration small craft, each mounting one heavy gun. No fears are of Gen. Fremont was eminently characterized by earnestexpressed as to the result of the conflict, should the rebels ness, ability and most unquestionable loyalty.

ter's situation at Washington, indicate that he is not in speaks of the wrongs suffered by the black race, and the so critical a position as was at first feared. A dispatch denial of their manhood, after which he says:

but for the renewal of the ngnt see man recovered to the renewal of the ngnt see man recovered to their steering qualities they are unequaled by any vessels ever constructed. The Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket and Montauk received no injuries, so far as ability to renew the fight was concerned. The junior of that day than the day the minister bid me salute my wife." did not have so much confidence in new inventions, and if the Government insists upon using iron-clads and

and the Ironsides, which in the recent attack touched ottom twice, would be able to do more efficient service.

son, expressed, or implied will not be tolerated in this the rebel General Battles, of Davidson County, Tenn., and Miss Hattie Booker, of Rutherford County, Tenn.

South Standish, Me.—Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work on this charge for a few Rev. S. V. Gerry writes: "Permit me to say the lovers of Zion that God has been gloriously reviving his work

Bro. Rufus R. Cook, so well known to the Sunday Schools of Boston and vicinity, many of which he has addressed, is now laboring to help and bless the unfortanate, as Chaplain of the Boston Jail, and an agent in behalf of the Police Court. He is well adapted to the good work of reforming the vicious and comforting the sorrow-

work of reforming the vicious and comforting the sorrowing.

Rev. C. C. Cone, who for the last eight years has been Presiding Elder of the Gardiner and Portland Districts, Maine Conference, has been appointed Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of Maine. We bespeak for him a cordial reception, and the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the Bible, and the noble institution he represents. Among all the institutions of the age, no one is more important or has stronger claims upon the church and the world, than the American Bible Society. Rev. S. F. Chase, of the East Maine Conference, has been appointed Chaplain of the 3d Maine Regiment, and has just joined his charge at Falmouth, Va.

Pope Pius is dying. A Turin letter of March 16, says the career of the Pope is fast drawing to a close; the old man is failing day by the proclamation, in the rebel States, they are free men. The Attorney General, in an opinion which defies refutation, has pronounced these freed men citizens of the United States. Let, then, the example of Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored regiments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these of leaks, acclimated, familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization and do their part. We need their good will, and must make them our friends. We must have them for guides, for soules, for all military service in camp or field for which they are qualified. Thus employed, from a burthen they will become a support, and the hazards, privations and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionately distinct.

privations and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionately diminished.

Some one will object, of course. There are always objectors to everything practical. Let experience dispel honest fears and refute captions or disloyal cavil.

Above all, gentlemen, let no doubt rest on our resolution to sustain, with all our hearts, and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let the ranks be filled up; let their supplies be sufficient and regular; let their pay be sure. Let nothing be wanting to them which can insure activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang on him, and, inspired by this thought, let him dare and do all that is possible to be dared and done."

Gen. Fremont's Administration - The Committee on the mont for his department were diverted to the Army of what Gen. Lyon deemed necessary. In regard to reinforcing promptly points threatened by the enemy, they believe Gen. Fremont acted with energy and promptness. East, at the time when he was most engaged in procuring forces for the assistance of Col. Mulligan. Those that were left he sent promptly, and only failed to render astrol. The Committee bear testimony to his good judg-ment respecting the advantages to be derived from having gunboats on the Western rivers. They think Genera Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation was a most effect-

A Soldier's Letter .- A Connecticut colored soldier From North Carolina .- Accounts respecting Gen. Fos. writing to his wife from Stafford Court House. Virginia

"They shall see these gentle monkeys, that they hought they had so fast in chains and fetters, coming on Foster has been relieved. A river steamer, with a regiment of troops and supplies of provisions and ammanition succeeded in running the blockade of the rebel batteries on the Tar River, and reached the wharf at Washington on the 14th. The correspondent of the Washington Star says the river abounds with fine shad at this season, and fish of all varieties, and the town is the depot for provisions for miles around; so there is no immediate fear of starving at present, especially as we have kept a Union force there previously. The small force he has could subsist there for any length of time. General Foster is safe enough. The rebels must shell the town before he surrenders, or he can defend himself from any force approaching from the other side.

Later despatches state that Gen. Foster run the blockade in a steamer, and arrived at Newbern April 15. A brigade of troops has been sent to Newbern for his relief from Gen. Hanter's department.

From the Department of the South.—The Nahant and Passaic were the only Monitors injured in the attack on Charleston, so as to interfere with their fighting qualities.
The Nahant received the most serious injury; the socket of her turret was jarred from its place, not jammed, as a first reported. It took two hours to repair the injury, and get the turret to revolve again. The only trouble with the Passaic was the protrusion of a bolt-head in the turret, which prevented one of the sildes of her port stopper from opening. A cold chisel and an hour's application of the hammer remedied the obstruction. The Weehawken was more extensively scarred by the shot of the cenemy than any other of the vessels, and her deck was at one point penetrated by a steel-pointing rifle shot, but for the renewal of the fight she had received no real injury. As to their steering qualities they are venedated by a steel-pointing rifle shot, but for the renewal of the fight she had received no real injury. As to their steering qualities they are venedated by a steel-pointing rifle shot, but for the renewal of

une's Washington dispatch says it is understood that our Government has sent another note to Great Britain concerning the sailing of privateers from English ports, pro-testing in very strong terms against such business, and hinting that the responsibility for letting out any more piratical craft rests upon Her Majesty's Government. to entrust their management to officers who are not, from age or other reason, incapable of having confidence in them. It has been reported that the expedition is River, but there is another rumor more probable, which is, that the reconnoisance, which accomplished so little, During the high tides of the latter part of this mouth out of privateers to prey upon British commerce. Some

Charleston were occupied by Federal troops, protected by the gunboats.

who was appointed by Gen. Banks to superintend the system of compensated negro labor, reports that the plan

the late Bushrod Washington, Jr., the then nearest relative of the name, who, on his death, left the same to me

The Irish laborors in New York city have determined hat colored men shall not have employment. They have ssaulted the negroes at different times, but the police have prevented extended riots, and made a number of arrests on both sides. It is said that the leader of the The white laborers notified the merchants not to employ colored men, but have been overcome by the police, and at latest accounts black and white men were working

tains 2,600 miles of streets, has 360,000 houses, a population of 3,000,000, and an assessed annual rental of over

retary of the Shipmasters' Association, of New York, the number of American vessels captured by rebel privateers is 68-the Sumter captured 11, the Alabama 29 and

Enlistment of Minors .- Patrick Kearns, of Boston, en listed in the naval service, received his bounty, and was for by his parents on the ground that he was under 18. Immediately after his discharge he was arrested, and, on

have obtained the discharge of their sons from the mili-

cloth which they have worn on the tops of their caps, that having been adopted as a distinguishing mark by the gallant General, that he might (to use his own words)

om \$380,000 to \$400,000. They are to be finished and

The Polish insurrection is still inreatening. Polisiovez has been taken by the insurgents. They have also captured Radem, which was evacuated by General Alzowky, and they seized the public treasury of that town. The insurrection has broken out in the departments of Peonicwix and Swalo. The peasants, nobility and middle classes

The National Assembly of Greece have proclaimed Prince William, of Denmark, King, and appointed a Committee to go to Copenhagen and offer him the crown

23, received in Washington, report some progress of the French in their operations against Puebla. They have occupied two important hills, four miles from Puebla, commanding the road to Vera Cruz and San Juan, and the road to the city of Mexico. In a skirmish on March

Lewis—Justus Lowe—A S Ladd—A McKeewn— S J Stebbins—W Summersides—N B Saunders—C—N Taioter—L Trott—Levi Upham (D D's pape as ordered)—J Whittemore—P Wood.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

### The Markets.

Market Resp. Extra 25.00 sp.30; fast quality \$5.50 \( \) 6.00.

Working Oxen—\$100, 113, 120 \( \) 136.

Mich Coss=\$46 \( \) 48; common do, \$20 \( \) 21.

Yeal Calces=\$7.00 \( \) 0.00.

Yearlings=\$00; two years old, \$19 \( \) 21; three years old

Hides—81 @ 9c per b. Tallow—8 @ 81c # b. Calf Skins—14c per b. Pelts-\$3.50 2 4.00 .

Sheep and Lambs - \$4.00 g 4.50; extra \$5.50 g 6.00.

Spring Pigs-Wholesale 4; @ 5jc; retail 5 @ 7c. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE PANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS— b.

Lump Butter,
Butter, in tubs,
20 6 28 Spinach, peck
Quality,
12 6 Hubbard Squashes,
12 quality,
12 6 16 Marrow Squash,
24 quality,
16 6 Sweet Potatoes, peck,
26 18 Celery,
27 400 Potatoes, peck,
28 moked,
29 40 17 400 Potatoes, peck,
20 18 16 Celery,
20 18 16 Sweet Potatoes, peck,
30 18 16 Sweet Potatoes, peck,
31 6 Sweet Potatoes, peck,
32 17 6 20 Lettuce, \$\psi\$ head,
33 18 19 18 Cabbages each,
46 18 6 90 0 Oulons, \$\psi\$ peck,
48 6 90 0 Oulons, \$\psi\$ peck,
49 18 Lettuce,
40 19 Lettuce,
40 19

POULTRE.
Chickens, \( \Psi \) b. 17 @ 20
Turkeys, \( \phi \), 17 @ 20
Ducks, pair, 10 0 st 25
Wild Ducks, pair, 75 st 25
Geose, cach, 12 st 41 30
Woodcock, each, 20 00
Qualts, dec.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
Mess Beef, P bbl..
eash price, 14 00 @15 00
Navy Mess, bbl,13 25 @13 50
No. 1 do, 10 00 @11 00
Pork, Boston extra clear
P bbl.
Boston No. 2, bbl. &19 00
Ohio extra clear, @19 00
Ohio extra clear, @19 00
Ohio extra clear, @19 00
Ohio Eas, 00 00 @11 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 @11 00
Ohio Leaf, do, 00 00 @11 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 @11 00
Ohio Leaf, do, 00 00 @11 00
Ohio Leaf, do, 00 00 @11 00
Hams, Boston, B, 9; @1 10
Do. Ohio, P B, 9; @1 10
Do. Ohio, P B, 9; @1 00
Ohio Leaf, do, 00 00 @11 00
Whole Hogs, 8 @ 8;
BUTTER, CHEESE AND
Butter, 10 00 @20 00
Butter, 10 00 @20

### Deaths.

In Somerville, April 6, Frank Baker, only child of Rev. T B. and C. M. Treadwell, aged 4 years, 7 mouths and 15 days. In North An. on, Me., April 16, Mrs. Sarah R. Whittier wife of Rev. True Whittier, of the Maine Conference.

# Advertisements.

A GOOD SPRING MEDICINE. Almost every one, in the spring of the year, feels the necessity of something to tone up the system, and relieve the feeling of languor and lansitude which is so common. Alcohollo preparations will stimulate the system for the moment, but the effective spring the system of the moment, but the effective spring the system of the moment, but the effective spring the system of the moment, but the effective spring the system of the moment, but the effective spring the system of the moment of the system of the

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# Advertisements.

American Organ, Do. do. with Sub Bass, Do. do. with Sub Bass,
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Double Reed Melodeon,
Six octave Melodeon,
Five octave Carved Melodeon,
One half Double Reed "
Five octave, Extra finish "
" Plano style "
" Portable "
Four and a half octave Portable Mel
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing
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### Advertisements.

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I manuer, with their new ratented Toke and other approve puntings, and warranted in every particular. For inform n in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee ., send for a circular. Address

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A RNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KILLER SHREWSBURY, March 9, 1860.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the William A. BATCHELDE'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

Sold by all Druggists, &c.

47 The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of canch box.

A TRIBUTE BY CAPE H. MEFF.

David U. Thompson, of the 15th Maine Regimen lied in New Orleans, La., Sept., 1862. He was the see and and youngest son of Rev. D. P. Thompson, of the

"He, the young and strong, who cherished Noble longings for the strife, By the roadside fell and perished, Weary with the march of life."

He left with a smile on his curving lip, With a light in his clear blue eye, Vith a noble daring upon his brow,

He bore his duties faithfully, And the bullet spared, but fell disease Sapped the fountains of his life.

While "the angel of his childhood" lie In a lowly Northern tomb, Going before, but to welcome him To her bright, celestial home.

Far down by the Southern sea, And the pitying waves in their murmurings.

He is dead ! O what bitter agony That sentence brief imparts: Its meaning is, more are the severed ties,

That when this poor life is o'er, We may meet in a world of fadeless bloom, Where war shall be known no more.

For Zion's Herald.

A DISABLED SOLDIER'S SOLILOQUY. Social Gathering for a Soldiers' Aid Social Tunn-" Mary of the Wild Moor."

I lie on my cot all the day, No faces of loved ones are near, And I sigh for the home far away, The right arm on which they all leaned Lies shattered and torn by my side, We dreamed not of this when its class

Scorched with pain on the cot at my right A fair-haired, young soldier-boy lies, And hark! murmured words come again, Of "mother," "dear home," "native skies."

From the cot on my left comes a groan, From the next, smothered words of despair; The next sufferer breathes words of hope, The next soothes us all with a prayer. A pillow is brought to you bed,

A counterpane's spread o'er my cot; "A gift for sick soldiers,"—Thank God, In our helplessness we're not forgot! Cheer up, fellow soldiers! cheer up! On the hillsides we love far away, Kind hands for our comfort still toil,

Maids and matrons the swift needle ply, Hoary age has again learned to knit, As in days that have long since gone by This shattered right arm shall again Bear above us, the Stripes and the Stars!

For our country, our homes and our God, We'll endure even woundings and scars!

# Sketches.

THE UNKNOWN PAINTER

Murillo, the celebrated artist of Seville, often found upon the canvas of some one of his pupils sketches or specimens of drawing, imperfect and unfinished, but bearing the rich impress of genius. They were executed during the night, and he was utterly unable to conjecture the author. One morning the pupils had arrived at the studio before him, and were grouped before an easel, uttering exclamations of delighted surprise, when Murillo entered. His astonishment was equal to their own on finding an unfinished head of the Virgin, of exquisite dutline, with many touches of surpassing beauty. He appealed first to one and then another of the young gentlemen, to see if they could lay claim to the choice but mysterious production, but they returned a sorrowful negative. "He who has left this tracery will one day be master of us all. Sebastian," said will one day be master of us all. Sebastian," sa he—a youthful slave stood trembling before him-

"Well, take your station here to night, and if you lo not inform of the mysterious visitant to this room, thirty lashes shall be your reward on the morrow."

He bowed in quiet submission and retired. That night he threw his mattress before the easel and alept soundly till the clock struck three. He then sprang from his couch and exclaimed, "three hours sprang from his couch and exclaimed, "three hours are my own, the rest are my master's!" He then seized a palette, and took his seat at the frame, to erase the work of the preceding nights. With brush in hand, to make the oblivious stroke, he paused: "O, those eyes," said he, "they pierce me through; that blood will run from those purple veins; I cannot. O, I cannot erase it; rather let me finish it!" He went to work, and soon the slave, the darkened brow, the child of toil and suffering, are merged in a youthful spirit, rising from the impetus of his own deathless energies into a sphere of liberty and bright

here;" and thus three hours rolled unheeded by, "O, those beaming eyes; those lips, they will speak and bless me; my beautiful! O, my beautiful—" a "O, those beaming eyes; those lips, they will speak and bless me; my beautiful! O, my beautiful—" a slight noise caused him to look up. Murillo with his pupils stood around; the sunshine was peering brightly through the casement, while yet the unextinguished taper burned. Again he was a slave, and the spirit's folded wing scarce seemed to flutter. His eyes fell beneath their eager gaze.

"Who is your master, Sebastian?"

"You, senor."
"Your drawing-master, I mean?"

"You, senor."
"I have never given you lessons."

"I have never given you lessons."

"No; but you gave them to these young gentlemen, and I heard them."

"Yes, you have done better—you have profited by them. Does this boy deserve punishment or reward, my dear pupils?"

"Reward, senor," was the quick response.

"What shall it be?"

One suggested a suit of clothes, another a sum of money, but no chord was touched in the captive's bosom. Another said, the master feels kindly today; ask your freedom, Sebastian."

He sunk on his knees, and a groan of anguish burst from him; he lifted his burning eyes to his master's face: "The freedom of my father."

The death-chill had passed from his heart, and he breathed. Murillo folded him to his bosom. "Your pencil shows that you have talent, your request that you have a heart; you are no longer my slave, but my son. Happy Murillo! I have not painted, but made a painter!"

There are still to be seen in classic Italy many beautiful specimens from the pencils of Murillo and Sebastian.

papers for the English Churchman. From the second we make the following extract:

There are certain words with regard to which the bad habit lingers in persons not otherwise liable to it. We still, sometimes, even in good society, hear "opital," "erb," and "umble,"—all of them very offensive, but the last of them by far the worst, especially when heard from an officiating clergyman. The English Prayer-book has at once settled the pronunciation of this word for us, by causing us to give to God our "humble and hearty thanks" in the general thanksgiving. Umble and hearty no man can pronounce without a pain in his throat; and "umblanarty" he certainly was never meant to say; humble and hearty is the only pronunciation which will suit the alliterative style of the prayer, which has in it not only with our "lips," but in our "lives." If it be urged that we have "an humble and contribe heart," I answer so have we "the strength of an horse;" but no one supposes that we were meant to say "a norse." The following are even more decisive: "Holy and humble men of heart;" "thy humble servants," not thine. And the question is again settled in our times, by the satire of Dickens in David Copperfield: "I am well aware that I am the umblest person going," said Uriah Heep, modestly, "let the other be who he may. My mother is likewise a very umble person. We live in a numble abode, Master Copperfield, but have much to be thankful for. My father's former calling was umble; he was a sexton."

While treating of the pronunciation of those who minister in public, two other words occur to me which are very commonly mangled by our clergy. One of these is "covelous" and its substantive, "covetousness." I hope some who read these lines will be induced to leave off pronouncing them "covetious," and "covetiousness." I can assure them that when they do thus call them, one, at least of their hearers has his appreciation of their teaching disturbed.

The other hint I would venture to give them is, that the mysterious concluding book of scriptur

that the mysterious concluding
the "Revelation" of St. John, not the "Revelations."
I imagine this very common mistake must have arisen
from our being accustomed to speak of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, in which case the word is plural.
I cannot abstain from saying a few words on that
fertile source of mistakes among our clergy, the misfertile source of mistakes among our Clergy, This, let I cannot abstain from saying a few words on that fertile source of mistakes among our clergy, the mispronunciation of scripture proper names. This, let me remind them, is quite inexcusable. It shows a disregard and absence of pains in the matter, about the least part of which no pains ought to be spared. To take it on no other ground, is it justifiable in them to allow themselves to offend by their ignorance or carelessness the ears of the most intelligent of their hearers? This was not the spirit of one who said he would not eat meat while the world lasted, if it scandalized his neighbor. But this is not all. When I hear a man flounder about among St. Paul's salutations, calling half of them wrongly, I know that man does not know his Bible. The same carelessness is sure to show itself in misappropriation of texts, wrong understanding of obsolete phrases, and the like. The man who talks of Aristobulous, in the lesson, is as likely as not to preach from St. Paul's "I know nothing by myself," to show us that the Apostle wanted divine teaching, and not to be aware that he meant he was not conscious of any fault.

"Three Sundays ago, Jan. 18th, we had the crucial chapter, Rom. xvi., for the evening lesson," a friend writes to me from a distant city in Italy. "In the afternoon a stranger officiated, but as he saluted Assyncritus and Patrobas, I knew what to expect in the sermon, and so it was." Another writes from London, that he was on that day at a fashionable London church and heard Epenetus and Patrobas introduced to the congregation. A clergyman in the west of England found on his breakfast-table one Monday morning a note from his congregation to this effect:

"Lest night you said, (your words did pain us.)

And may we hope you'll call him so.

A friend of mine heard the following in a London church, and, strange to say, from a schoolmaster: "Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick." But it perhaps may be said to me, with the beautiful inconsequence of the logic of the present day, "Is a man a perfect Christian minister, because he knows how to pronounce these names? To which I fearlessly answer, No, by no means; but he is, at all events, as near to it as if he did not know how to pronounce them. Really, my friend, you put me in mind of a redoubtable preacher who used to hold forth at Cambridge, in the chapel which was afterwards Robert's Hall, and now is the debating room of the Union Society. His name was Stittle, and the tradition of him and his sayings was yet a living thing when I went up as an undergraduate, 1828. His wont was to rail at the studies of the University; and in doing so on one occasion, after having wound himself up to the requisite pitch of fervor, he exclaimed in a voice

has not lost its power over you; not yet have you advanced far in the crooked path; remember thorns are hidden there that will ere long pierce your feet.

cool, anyhow! You know, I spose, that that ere brandy son't yours alone, it belongs to us both?"

"That's so," returned Sariol, "and I'll tell you how we'll manage it; the price of a 'smeller' is four sous, so I'll just give you two sous, and that will make the course gravel excavated from wells and cell when exposed to atmospheric influence principles of fertility rapidly, where no sous, so I'll just give you two sous, and that will make the course gravel excavated from wells and cell when exposed to atmospheric influence principles of fertility rapidly, where no sous, so I'll just give you two sous, and that will make

After plodding on another mile, Sariol broke in with,

"By Jingo, I go in for goods at half price. As a smeller costs me two sous instead of four, I'll take another."

To this Turban agreed at once, and again received the two sous piece. Five minutes afterward he told Sariol that his logic was quite correct—two sous for a drink was an unprecedentedly low price—took a drink, and once more returned the coin. And so it went on, at frequent intervals, until the pair at length reached St. Denis, congratulating themselves upon their happy discovery of brandy at half price. It is superfluous to remark that when they arrived they were not particularly attentive to business, and were struck with the simple idea that the more they drank the more money they made. Governed by this notion they rapidly circulated the two sous piece, until the keg was at last found to be empty, where-upon Turban suddenly exclaimed,

"Hallo, how's this? we bought six francs' worth of brandy, it's all out, and there's only two sous in the till!"

cers, were overcome by superior numbers, capt and lodged in the nearest station house, exan the next morning, and sent to durance vile for days. No moral is necessary.

Children. A SUNDAY SCHOOL GIRL'S ADDRESS The Little Sunday School Girl to her Teacher, upon

The children of the Sunday School, Who love you, Teacher dear, Have bought for you this pretty book, Which I present you here.

They kindly asked me to present To you this gift of love, In which so gladly all unite, I'm happy to be asked to bring The scholar's gift to you; To bear my little load of love

And all the children's too. This Picture-Book,-that is to be,-

For all you'll wish to see, But O, dear Teacher, try to find

It happened once to the writer of this to hear the late Gen. Mitchel address a company of newsboys. On an invitation from his friend, Mr. C. W. Field, he came down one Sunday evening to attend the meeting for the newsboys. At his very first words to the lads, it was apparent he was deeply moved. The sight of the ragged, shoeless, weather-beaten little fellows seemed to call up immediately his own hard struggles in childhood. "Boys," said he, "I feel when I see you that I am one of you! No one of you can be poorer or more friendless than I was once.

went up as an undergraduate, 1828. His wont was to rail at the studies of the University; and in doing no one one occasion, after having wound himself up to the requisite pitch of fervor, he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Dye think Powl (Paul) knew Greek," "

"When I was a boy of twelve years, I was working for themptone of thunder, "Dye think Powl (Paul) knew Greek," "

"When I was a boy of twelve years, I was working for twenty-five cents a week with an old lady, and I tell you, I had my hands full; but I did my and I tell you, I had my hands full; but I did my and I tell you, I had my hands full; but I did my will be paper with regard to the subject of intemperance, the cryding is nof the age in which we live. It seems to be coming in youn us like a flood, threatening to devaste the fairest and most promising in its dreaded course. A glowing description from the pen of inspiration is found in Prov., chapter xxiii. of this territe will be a subject of intemperance the correct adaptered to the subject of intemperance the correct adaptered to the subject of intemperance and most promising in its dreaded course. A glowing description from the pen of inspiration is found in Prov., chapter xxiii. of this territe will be a subject of the subject o

# Agricultural.

are hidden there that will ere long pierce your feet.
Dear young friends, evil propensities, unless checked, grow with our growth. Turn, then, from your present course, or the recollection of it will embitter all your future; regard the earnest wishes of those who seek only your highest well-being. May the Lord give you inward strength to resist manfully all the temptations by which you are so constantly surrounded; and from henceforth may you live like rational, accountable beings, capable of enjoying the purest and most exalted pleasures here and hereafter.

Kittery, April 6, 1868.

AN UNPROFITABLE PARTNERSHIP.

In the presence of a wine merchant and his wife,

AN UNPROFITABLE PARTMENSHIP.

In the presence of a wine merchant and his wife, two distinguished members of the rabble in Paris, Sarriol and Turban by name, entered into copatred by the glass at the fair of St. Denis, the annual fete of a village in the environs of the capitol, the torns of the capitol, the torns of the capitol, the torns of the association being that the profits of the venture should be equally divided between them. Everything was drawn up in due form, and among the various articles of the spice of a smeller "a four cox.

On the evening of the very first day that the price of a "smeller" at four cox.

On the evening of the very first day that the posite of the execution of the improvement is in rang, their eyes in deep mouraing, and their scale to the police in a most woful plight, their garments in rang, their eyes in deep mouraing, and their scale of the spice of the stream of the control of the second of the second trench over on the top in range their eyes in deep mouraing, and their scale of the second of the second trench over on the top in the police in a most woful plight, their garments in range their eyes in deep mouraing, and their scale of the second of the second of the second trench over on the top in range their eyes in the second of the

### Biographical.

Milan W. Frost died in the Hospital near Fairfax Court House, Va., March 4, of brain fever, aged 20 years, of Worcester, Vt.

He was a member of the 19th Regiment Vermont Volunteers. Like thousands of others he has fallen a victim to disease while engaged in the defense of our country. Though he was never engaged in battle with earnal weapons, we trust he has "fought the good fight," "kept the faith," and now he is at rest. He embraced religion two years since under the labors of Rev. G. F. Wells, and joined the church on probation. He was industrious in his habits, and of strict integrity. Lieut. Cooper in communicating his death to his parents, wrote that "he was a good young man, and thought very highly of by both officers and privates. As a soldier Milan was faithful, always at his post, never shrinking from duty. In his death we have fost a good soldier, a loved associate, and a faithful Christian." Our church too, and our Sabbath School feel his loss. This war is fast carrying off our young men. May God help us to strengthen the things that remain.

Worcester, Vt., March 26.

REV. CYRUS PHILBRICK.—Bro. Cyrus Philbrick, of the Maine Annual Conference, was born in Sutton, N. H., in 1812, and died at Goodwin's Mills, in Lyman, Me.,

the Maine Annual Conference, was born in Sutton, N. H., in 1812, and died at Goodwin's Mills, in Lyman, Me., aged 50 years and 6 months.

Bro. P. was converted to God in Saco, Me., more than twenty-five years ago. He soon found a home in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he at once became an active and zealous laborer for God and the church. He resided for many years in Biddeford, where he did good service for the church, and much by warning sinners to flee the wrath to come. His voice was heard in the social meeting, at the throne of grace, in exhortation and songs of praise. In 1857 he joined the Maine Conference, and being a man of one work he performed his labor on each charge to which he was appointed, and prepared himself for ordination to deacon and elder's orders in two and four years. He received the following appointments: Berwick, South Biddeford, York and Goodwin's Mills. Here he commenced his second year in the enjoyment of good health; but alas, his work was almost done; he labored but a few months when some deep seated discase begun to develop itself. He continued his labor, however, until the first Sunday in January last, when he preached his last sermon. From that day he failed fast, and on the morning of March 1st he fell asleep in Jesus, saying,

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Victorious his fall—for he rose as he fell, With Jesus his Master in glory to well; He has passed o'er the sea, he has reached the bright For he fell like a martyr—he died at his post."

For he fell like a martyr—he died at his post."

F. C. AYER.

Mrs. Sarah Coleman was born in Newmarket, N. H., 1780. She was born again in 1808, and her life closed March 22, 1863.

Her history has been harmonious with the Christian profession fifty-five years. Steady and even in her application to all her duties, symmetrical and cultivated in her endowments, unswerving in her attachment to Christ and his church, self-denied and active in her charities, she has won a conspicuous niche in the temple of eternal preferment, and in the esteem of those who knew her. A neighbor says of her and a surviving sister 86 years old, "they are the most even and regular people I ever knew." Always hopeful, industrious, devout, they were not oscillating between the heights of cestacy or glooms of despair. She sweetly resigned herself to death, and life begun. She is crowned with the worthy confessors who Nobly for their Master stood,

Great Falls, N. H. A. J. CHURCH. MILTON HIGGINS died at his residence in Dixmont,
Me., March 26, aged 60 years and 5 months.

Bro. Higgins experienced religion many years since,
and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of
which he manined a member until death. He lived respected as a townsman and Christian, and felt that he
was ready "to depart and be with Christ."

Death steals o'er our loved forms as autumn frosts o'er tender flowers, And leaves the glory that it found, marked by its desola-ting powers:

Unity, March 31.

Annie D. Bailey.—In Somerville, March 22, Mrs. Annie D. Bailey, wife of A. H. Bailey, Esq., and sister of Rev. J. C. Allen, of the Providence Conference, departed this life.

The lines she penned, to be placed upon the tombstone of her dear mother, apply with special interest to herself:

"Like a star of gentle light,
Melting in the eye of morn,
She is lost to sorrow's night,
In the light of glory's dawn;
Lost to sorrow, care and pain—
Friendship's loss, but heaven's gain."

J. C. ALLEN.

Chester, N. H., April 7.

Jesus has my steps attended
'Mid the dangers of the way,
And he now, when life is ended,
Will to heaven my soal convey.
Thence she turned her longing eyes,
And upwards took her wondrous flight,
Beyond the regions of the skies,
To bathe her soul in heaven's light.

JAMES A. ENGLAND.—Died in Kittery, Me., Marc 31, of consumption, James A. Eugland, aged 32 years, months.

Bro. England was a member of the first Baptist Church in Lowell. As the writer called upon him previous to hi death, we found him perfectly resigned to the will of God We trust he died well.

H. H. MARTIN.

### Advertisements.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1853, amounted to 30 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, postpaid.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curlis,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
BEENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
W. B. Reynolds,
James S. Amory.
Francis C. Lowell,
BEENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

NOW OPEN, RICH AND ELEGANT PAPER

NOW OPEN, RICH AND ELEGANT PAPER
HANGINGS, Foreign and American, at 383 and 385
Washington Street.
CHAS. H. BAKER & CO. having purchased the Bankrupt
Stock from the Assignces of Jas. A. McPhail, No. 168 Washington Street, have removed into a new and spacious Store,
Nos. 383 and 385 Washington Street, near the Adams House.
We have added largely to the above by recent
IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS.
Also, by a very choice selection of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
and offer on the most favorable terms one of the largest and
best assorted stocks in the country, comprising every variety,
from the lowest grade to the richest Gold and Velvet Paper.
Of Stamped Gold, Plain Tints, French Mouldings and
Borders, and Elegant Decorations for Halls and Drawing
Rooms, we have a stock not to be sarrjassed.
CHARLES H. BAKER & CO.,
April 15

A. M. McPHAIL, JR., PIANO-PORTE MAKER

### Advertisements.

regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs.
S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the cridence of my own eyes."

ORE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original has of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair." FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

amum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have sed Mrs. S. A. Alten's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-amam only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. If y hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker, as ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church,
Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes:

"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and
Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those
who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original
color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not adye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., COROOT, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allein's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original tolor. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet its covered for the hair."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

BEV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chemango County, N. Y.,
writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its
natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the
secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is
superior to all others. For cruptions it has no equal.

HIS WIFE APPROVES:
REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Uniou, writes:
I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer
and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife.
We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we
have ever used—in which declaration numerous friends join

to anything I have ever used,"

COMPLIMENTARY.

REV. WM. CUTT-R., Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mr. S. A. A len's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, writes My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good."

FROM ENGLAND.

REV. W. B. THORSELOE, Presott, Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marveds. After using them six weeks, my carteneity gray kair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large in England."

REV. E. Evans, Delhi, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of any articles?

\*\*Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington Place, Pacific S'rest, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to tear my tostimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair D. tessing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my nair where it was bald, and where gray to its original c. or."

\*\*B. RANDALL, Esq., Sulivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is avaluable remedy for baldness and graynoss. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

\*\*RENEWED HIS AGE.\*\*

\*\*RENEWED HIS AGE.\*\*

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\*\*REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y., swrites: "My gray hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black as when I was a counger man by using hair is karned as black bald, and where gray to its original et. or. "

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

B. RANDALL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamam: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and grayness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is tarned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. These preparations have been used and improved for twenty years."

### Advertisements.

JELIC BENEFACTRESS. MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her preparaa for the Hair have not only the largest sale in the UniStates and Canada, but within the past few years, to supthe immense demand from foreign countries, Depots
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the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots
the immense demand from foreign countries, between the produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the
produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the
vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to
full into disorder and decay. The aerofulous

o all it has ever done,
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass

Sold by HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich Street, Rew York; in Boston by Geo. C. Goodburk & Co., Weeks & Potter, and other wholesale Druggists. At Research.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. A Printing Omco for \$10.

LOWE'S IMPROVED PRINTING PRRSSES ARE THE BEST, Occupied, most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever made, and have been awarded Diplomas and Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit, by printing for yourself or your neighbors. Many persons are saving and making money by using one at their homes or places of ousiness. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city, town or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press costs but one-tenth as much as a common job press, and is so simple a boy or girl of twelve, can do common and fancy printing with case. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Receipts, Circulure, &c., can be printed at a triaing expense.

Price of Presses. No. 1, \$2; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$18; No. 4, \$24. Price of Printing Offices, including Press: No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$22; No. 3, \$23; No. 4, \$24. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY.

Marchis

tions we DIPHTHERIA AGAIN. A Gospel Ministered join Wife and Child saved by the timely use of HILL REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamom. A shallon's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamom. The latter I have found superior on anything I have ever used."

Wife and Child saved by the timely use of HILL'S REMEDY.

REW. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter: "I with my wife and child was taken with the Diphtheria about the same the latter I contained a bottle of your Remedy, and think it was the means of saving our lives."

GET THE BEST.

Fev. C. A. Buckbee, Tress. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. Wites: 'I very cheerfully add my t stimony to that of numerous other friends; to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamom. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY

March 18

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofela down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a mursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will clear the eystem of boils.

Two or three bottles will clear the eystem of boils.

Two obttles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

JAS. H. DILL, Eqo., 108 Wall Street, New York, certifies that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its principle youthful color, and will also renew the hair where baldness has occurred. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of revivitying t... glandle which secrete the hair, and than restores it to its prisme beauty.

DON'T READ THIS.

Rev. Jas. McFarlane, Esopus, Ulster County, N. York, writes: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may either begin to fall in color or decrease in luxuriance."

NOTHING MORE WANTED.

Rev. W. R. Dows, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair pressing has no equal. It cleaness the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, so requisite to the human hair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

Rev. H. A. Pratt Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y., writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair and scalp,"

EV. Mrs. E. C. Andelus, for many years Missionary to Haytin, two of Martinsburgh, N. Y., (the climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp,) writes: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never anything that semantic properties of the stomach; then to the line more advanced stages of countain of blessing to your husband and household. Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never anything that semantic properties and the diseases of countain of blessing to your husband and household. Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never anything that semantic the country. N. Y. World's Hair Restorer a

which is nothing but earker on the stomach; then to the interestines and Evidence and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other mendies, but never anything that sometrially and permanently benefited me."

A DAUGHTER BENEFITED.

REV. DANIEL T. Wood, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be also shaelthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our money."

REV. E EVANS, Delib, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its failing off." Could anything more be said in favor of any articles?

VALUABLE ARTICLES.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place.

Which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the interactions and withing and sinking, genefelling, and an indifference even to restain a sinking, genefelling, and an indifference even to restain a sinking, genefelling, and an indifference even to restain a sinking, genefelling, and an indifference even to restain the same is trace of my date of the lands of your food distraces you and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; the value of the trace of your family.

Your food distraces you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; the care of your food distraces you and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; the care of your food distraces you and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your food distraces your food distraces you and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your food distraces you and you can only take certain kinds and even of that

East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is pu